

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously in
Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong and Singapore

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 16

No. 31,311

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PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

Lebanon: From Bad to Worse As Talks Are Called Off, Factions Move Further Apart

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service
BEIRUT — The prospects for a genuine settlement of grievances by Lebanon's feuding religious and political factions seem more remote than ever with the government's postponement of Thursday's scheduled opening of a national reconciliation conference.

Despite the assessment last week of Robert C. McFarlane, then the U.S. special envoy for the Middle East, that President Amin Gemayel was on the "threshold of building a new Lebanon," the situation on the ground is quite to the contrary. The cease-fire is crumbling a bit more every day, the political atmosphere has been poisoned by non-stop bickering among the proposed participants on where to hold the talks, and the public's fears that the negotiations will collapse have sparked major selling of Lebanese pounds, depressing the currency by 5 percent in 10 days.

Even worse, from the U.S. point of view, the 1,600 marines in the multinational force have become a prime target for enemies of Mr. Gemayel. In the past, when radical groups wanted to embarrass the government, dramatize their cause or internationalize a crisis, they tossed a bomb at the U.S. Embassy or the Kennedy Cultural Center. Now they fire on the marines to undercut the government and diminish U.S. support for it.

To think that the marines will be quickly or easily extracted from this situation is to deny the lessons of recent Lebanese history. The Syrians entered in 1976 with a six-month mandate; they are still here. United Nations troops arrived in 1978 with a six-month mandate; they are still here. The Israelis came for a quick operation in June 1982; they are still here. The marines arrived in September 1982 with a three-month mandate; and they are still here. In Lebanon, the temporary has a way of becoming the permanent.

And so it is with the current drawn-out efforts to stop the fighting and begin the national reconciliation talks. After growing frustrated with the endless debate over a site, the Gemayel government finally announced on its own Tuesday that the meeting would start Thursday at Beirut International Airport. But the Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, and his allies — the Syrians, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami and former President Sleiman Frangieh — all rejected the site, and Wednesday evening the government was forced to delay the conference again.

Even if this meeting somehow does take place, few Western diplomats and Arab analysts think it will produce a meaningful or lasting reconciliation.

To begin with, none of the participants has shown much enthusiasm for the conference or has made any effort to create a positive atmosphere for it. Mr. Gemayel, according to government sources, has never favored such an approach. Only last summer he ridiculed the anti-government leaders who have been invited. He was forced to accept the talks by the Americans and the balance of power on the ground after the latest round of fighting with the Druze and Syrians in the Chuf mountains.

The president and several other participants are known to fear that the Syrians are the dynamic force behind the opposition, that the talks will consequently be nothing more than a charade and that direct Syrian-Lebanese talks could be much more productive. According to Western diplomats, no substantial staff work has been done and no detailed proposals have been drafted by the government or the opposition.

A second problem bedeviling the talks is the deep mistrust between the participants — several of whom have tried to assassinate one another — and the fact that some of them



A member of the Lebanese Shiite Muslim militia, Amal, wheels a colleague to look-out duty at a position near Beirut. Snipers there have killed two U.S. Marines in a week.

Marine Snipers vs. the Other Snipers Revenge at 1,000 Yards in Beirut: A Misunderstanding?

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

HAY-ESS-SALLOUM, Lebanon — To Corporal James McGlynn of the U.S. marines, who has only seen him through the crosshairs of his high-powered sniper rifle, the young, bearded Shiite Muslim militia leader is known only as "Castro." He is a killer in Corporal McGlynn's eyes.

The 20-year-old sharpshooter of Charlie Company's forward post says he has seen Castro tap snipers on the shoulder to direct snipers' fire at the marine multinational force outpost, where a staff sergeant was killed Friday.

Barely 150 yards across a no man's land, in his spartan office of the Shiite militia, Amal, Castro is Abu Rabbia, a soft-spoken 24-year-old who smiles sadly when he talks about the feud with the marines that last weekend left two U.S. marines and at least five Shiites dead.

"We don't want a fight with the marines, because the marines came to help us," he said. "We are not going to fight our friends. I think there was a misunderstanding, and now the marines know that all we want is our rights from the government."

The day after the marine was killed, Corporal McGlynn recalls, Amal snipers opened fire again,

and the marines began firing back, carefully selecting their targets.

"I saw one guy with a Kalashnikov walking into that back alley, so I took him out," said Corporal McGlynn, his cheek bulging with chewing tobacco. "He was the same guy who was shooting at us. Some people came to help him, but he was dead, I sure could see that."

Asked how he had felt, Corporal McGlynn, who learned to shoot hunting pheasants in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, said: "It felt good. I did my job and got revenge, maybe, for marines who were killed."

A gratuitous drive to the Amal side produced a different version. According to Abu Rabbia, "somebody" fired at the marines to provoke a firefight, and the marines began picking off civilians. Pointing to dark bloodstains on a wall in the alley that Corporal McGlynn pointed out and described, Abu Rabbia said a 10-year-old boy had been shot in his side. The stains were at the spot where Corporal McGlynn said he had killed the bearded Amal sniper.

Abu Rabbia identified the boy as Ali Hazzad, and said that, after treatment, he was taken to south Lebanon for safety.

The marine spokesman, Major Robert Jordan, who said he watched through a high-powered telescope as this correspondent

talked to Abu Rabbia on Sunday, said: "That's Castro. We saw him directing fire at us, tapping Amal snipers on the shoulder and pointing to targets in the Charlie Company forward outpost."

Looking through the scope of Corporal McGlynn's modified Remington hunting rifle, it is difficult to believe that a 16-year-old boy on a wall could be mistaken for a uniformed Amal fighter carrying an assault rifle, as Abu Rabbia insisted. The rifle has an accurate range of 1,000 yards (912 meters).

"Our targets were only people who we could identify positively as the ones who were shooting at us," Corporal McGlynn said. "This guy was shooting at us, that's for sure."

Abu Rabbia said he did not know who was sniping at the U.S. force, but that he was glad that an informal cease-fire had been worked out after the killing of the two marines. He suggested that the Christian Phalangist militia may have tried to draw the marines into a battle with Amal to scuttle reconciliation talks between warring factions.

"We're feeling better," Abu Rabbia said. "I think the marines understand us and know that we are not trying to start fighting. We are trying to make it quiet, but the Phalangis always tries to start a fight."

Brazil Pay Plan Is Modified After Defeat in House

By Rene Villegas

Reuters

BRASILIA — The Brazilian government ordered immediate modifications in its wage-restraint measures Thursday after the National Congress defeated legislation to restrict pay increases.

The legislation thrown out by the lower house Wednesday night would have set pay increases at 80 percent of the inflation rate.

A presidential decree Thursday guaranteed that all salaried workers earning up to \$130 per month, which is more than four-fifths of the Brazilian work force, would get pay increases equivalent to the full official inflation rate.

The president's new decree becomes law immediately, under the Brazilian system, with the National Congress having about three months to approve or reject it.

Trade union leaders in São Paulo said that with the defeat of the proposed law, a planned general strike on Oct. 25 against government economic policies would probably not be held.

Bankers said defeat of the government's legislation did not mean the collapse of Brazil's debt-financing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks.

The decree, which included tax measures and rent and mortgage restraint, should be as effective as the rejected law would have been in reaching IMF economic targets, they said.

The new decree uses a sliding scale. The Associated Press reported. Higher-paid workers will receive smaller increases, only 27 percent of the inflation rate for those making \$1,700 a month. And those with even higher wages must negotiate with employers for any raise.

[Also Thursday, the head of the president's military command, General Newton Cruz, issued a statement saying that any vehicles carrying groups of people from other states into the federal district would be prohibited unless they were coming for the purposes of recreation or to do business with the federal government, AP reported.]

President João Baptista Figueiredo had ordered emergency security measures in Brasília on Wednesday to protect parliamentary deputies from undue pressure by demonstrators, a presidential spokesman said.

Mr. Figueiredo suspended the rights of trade unions and of public assembly in the federal district for 60 days and General Cruz, a hard-liner, was put in charge of security with powers to search and arrest,

and commander public property. The defeated bill was announced in July to cut the three-figure inflation rate and reduce public spending. It was followed by a breakthrough in negotiations with the IMF.

■ A Turning Point
Peter T. Kilborn of The New York Times reported from São Paulo: Mr. Figueiredo's use of emergency powers to calm the debate over wages marks a turning point for the military government's struggle with oppressive foreign debts on the one hand, and, on the other, its commitment toward *abertura*, a Portuguese word used to describe the opening toward a democratic government.

"This is the beginning of a realization by the executive branch that a powerful Congress is here to stay," the diplomat said. "Abertura means Congress should have a real say."

Until a year ago, the government could introduce such legislation as the proposed wage law and Congress would either rubber-stamp it or express its dissent by refusing to vote, which let the proposal become law automatically.

Last month, however, the government was given a hint of what it has subsequently encountered over the bill. A less important wage-restraint bill won only a single vote.

House Rejects Aid to Rebels In Nicaragua

By Patrick E. Tyler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democratic members of the House Select Committee on Intelligence have raised new questions about the CIA's control over U.S.-backed insurgent forces fighting in Nicaragua and the ultimate goal of covert operations there, according to congressional sources.

Democratic and Republican committee members and representatives of the insurgents' leaders said they expected these issues to be raised in Thursday's closed House debate on a proposal to stop the Central Intelligence Agency's two-year-old support of forces against the leftist Sandinist government of Nicaragua.

One episode strongly criticized in closed sessions of the intelligence committee, according to the sources, was a "campaign of revenge" by a guerrilla commander who ignored his superiors' orders and waged a private war in northern Nicaragua. According to a Republican committee member, the commander is reported to have executed 40 Sandinist soldiers after accepting their surrender last summer.

The guerrilla commander, Pedro Pablo Ortiz Centeno, known by his code name, "Suicide," was captured by his own forces earlier this month and is under house arrest, reportedly in Honduras, according to rebel sources.

One rebel official said Mr. Ortiz became a "rogue elephant" after his wife, and perhaps other members of his family, were killed by Sandinist gunfire on the Honduran border in early May. His reported execution of Sandinist soldiers was said to be an act of personal retaliation, according to the source.

Mr. Ortiz, who was a National Guard sergeant during the rule of the late Nicaraguan president, Anastasio Somoza, achieved notoriety last winter when U.S. journalists chronicled his guerrilla forays into Nicaragua as part of the CIA operation.

Democratic leaders of the House intelligence committee say they believe that the CIA has violated its pledge to the oversight panel that the U.S.-backed insurgent forces would not strike at so-called "economic" targets as they try to pressure the Nicaraguan government to stop aiding leftist guerrillas in neighboring El Salvador and to return to a democratic form of government.

In the last two months, U.S.-backed guerrillas have blown up the oil-storage facilities that serve Nicaragua's only refinery, leaving the country with little more than a month's supply of diesel fuel and gasoline, according to estimates given to congressmen.

CIA officials have told the congressional oversight committee that the fuel facilities are military targets because they supply Nicaragua's large standing army, its force of Soviet tanks and armored personnel carriers and its relatively small air force, sources said.

In addition, some committee members have concluded, based on briefings by CIA officials, that CIA commandos were directly involved in the sabotage of oil-storage facilities on Nicaragua's Pacific coast.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Syrian Says Lebanese Factions Agree to Hold Talks in Geneva

DAMASCUS — Syria's minister of state for foreign affairs, Farouk al-Shar, said Thursday that all Lebanese factions had agreed on Geneva as the site for national reconciliation talks.

In an interview with a U.S. television network, the minister said: "We have just heard that they have agreed among themselves on Geneva as a site for national reconciliation talks."

Asked when the talks might start, he replied: "I have no idea, but it might be very soon."

But the Lebanese leftist opposition and Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, said he had not yet heard that the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel had agreed. "I have agreed to Geneva — in fact, it was I who proposed the idea," Mr. Jumblat said. "But we have had no agreement from Gemayel."

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Jumblat had probably not heard of his opponents' agreement as the site became an emissary dealing with all the factions had not yet contacted him.

Reagan Says Syria, Iran Cannot Disrupt Mideast

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has said that the United States will not allow Syria, "aided and abetted by 7,000 Soviet advisers and technicians," to destroy the chances for stability in Lebanon.

He said the Syrians were seeking to do this by "foot-dragging" in the search for peace.

In a televised news conference Wednesday night in the White House, Mr. Reagan also said he did not believe that "three world" would stand by and allow the Strait of Hormuz, "the exit from the Gulf, to be closed to oil traffic by Iran."

The Iranians have threatened to close the strait if the Iraqis, with whom they have been at war since September 1980, use French-made Super Etendard bombers to launch Exocet missiles against Iranian oil targets.

Mr. Reagan refused to go into details on what military actions might be taken if the Iranians closed the strait. "That is for them to wonder about," he said.

Much of the news conference was devoted to Lebanon and the danger to the 1,600 U.S. marines at Beirut airport. The president and his advisers are reviewing Middle East policies, but Mr. Reagan gave no hint of changes. Most of his replies were consistent with known policy.

The United States has in the past criticized Syria for its refusal to be more forthcoming in pulling its troops out of Lebanon and in its support of anti-government forces in Lebanon. Mr. Reagan said the Syrians were causing a "road-block" and that, aided by the Russians, they were "contributing to the disorder and the trouble."

In answer to other questions on foreign policy, he made these points:

● Mr. Reagan's Middle East peace initiative of September 1982 remains in place, but progress hinges on resolving the deadlock in Lebanon.

● The Soviet Union is expected to "negotiate seriously" for arms control agreements and an accord is possible by the end of Mr. Reagan's first term in January 1985 despite the "great propaganda effort" now going on. The Russians will see that the United States is determined to go ahead with the deployment of missiles in Western Europe and will not "unilaterally disarm."



Ronald Reagan

● There is no comparison between Lebanon and Vietnam and, in particular, between the problems faced by the marines and the defeat suffered by the French at Dien Bien Phu in 1954 because, the president said, the French "didn't have a New Jersey sitting offshore as we do," alluding to the battleship off Lebanon.

Questioned about the danger to the marines in the Beirut area, Mr. Reagan attributed much of the

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WEEKEND
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Grenada's Prime Minister Is Slain in Army Coup

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada and five of his top followers, including three cabinet ministers, were slain by army troops, and General Hudson Austin proclaimed himself on Thursday the country's new leader as head of a new Revolutionary Military Council.

According to several reports, Mr. Bishop and the other officials were executed Wednesday night after his followers freed him from house arrest and he was recaptured.

The killings provoked revulsion in neighboring Caribbean countries and the Caribbean Common Market, Caricom, scheduled an emergency foreign ministers' meeting for Saturday to consider proposals for economic and political sanctions against the island's new

Marxist-oriented leadership, including possible expulsion.

The government's official Radio Free Grenada, monitored here, warned islanders Thursday of General Austin's orders for an "all day, all night" curfew, with any violators to be shot on sight.

It said only workers in "essential services" would obtain passes to move about the island, which Mr. Bishop and his Marxist New Jewel Movement took control of in March 1979.

The island remained shut off to visitors late Thursday, with its only functioning airport closed and telephone communications difficult.

Mr. Bishop began a close alliance with Cuba and the Soviet Union after taking power, and Cuba provided aid and manpower for construction of a new 9,000-foot (2,727-meter) airport runway. Reagan administration officials

have warned that the new airport would provide the Soviet Union and Cuba with a potential forward base along Caribbean sea lanes, which carry up to 60 percent of U.S. oil imports. The \$71-million facility was scheduled for completion next year.

General Austin said that Mr. Bishop, Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, Education Minister Jacqueline Craft, Housing Minister Norris Bain and two union leaders, Vincent Noel and Fitzroy Bain, were among those killed Wednesday night in a shootout at army headquarters in Fort Rupert overlooking the capital of St. Georges.

Other sources, including Fitzroy Bain's wife and other witnesses, said Thursday, however, that the Bishop group had surrendered to a special army unit surrounding Fort Rupert.

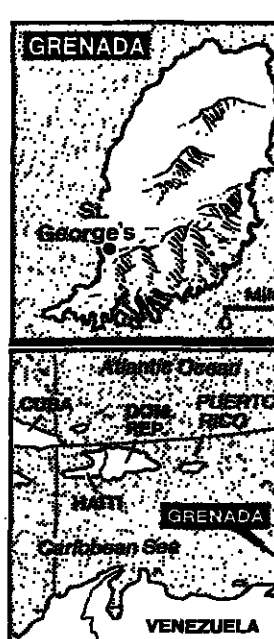
These informants, whose ac-

counts were relayed by diplomatic sources, said Mr. Bishop and the other officials were separated from their supporters and, their hands on their heads, were led back into the army headquarters before being executed.

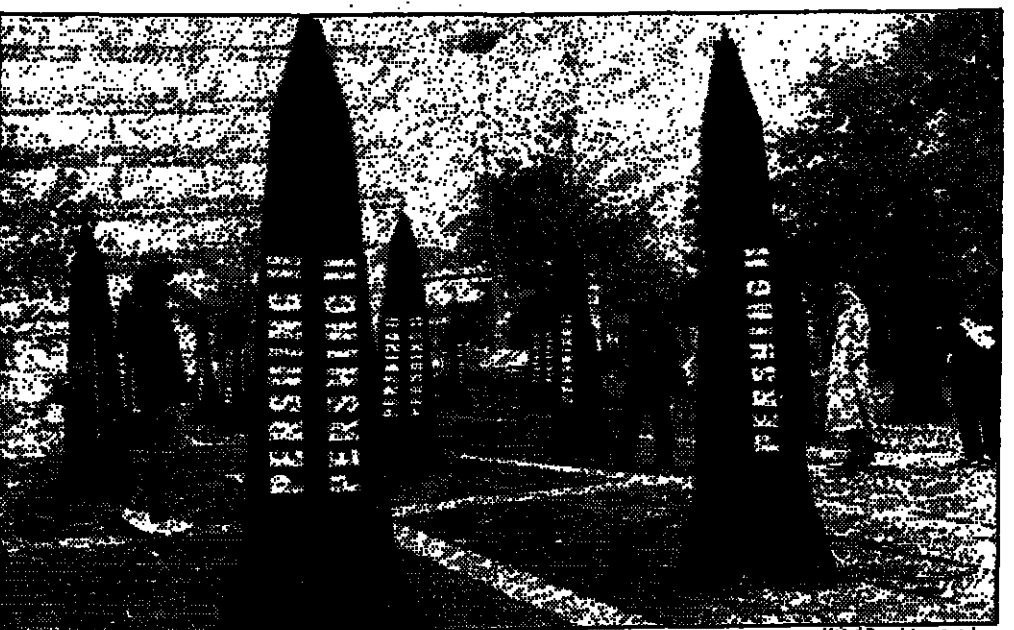
A demonstration Wednesday by several thousand persons freed Mr. Bishop from house arrest, and it appeared to indicate that he had retained popularity among the island's 110,000 inhabitants. Many of the demonstrators accompanied Mr. Bishop to Fort Rupert.

Sources contacted Thursday on Grenada said that Mr. Bishop began negotiating with some army officers at the fort for support against a challenge from Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, but that several truckloads of special troops then drove up and recaptured him.

General Austin, a former constable, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



GRENADA



Teachers and pupils at a high school in the West German city of Kassel set up these cardboard models of Pershing-2 missiles this week to protest their planned deployment.

West German 'Peace Week' Is Subdued So Far

By Henry Tanner

International Herald Tribune

BONN — Two-thirds through the "peace week" that had been billed as the start of West Germany's "hot autumn," the excessive heat that many had feared has not materialized.

The demonstrations have been nonviolent, with one brief exception in Bremerhaven, where outside "autonomous" groups clashed with police.

The turnout at local sit-ins, peace prayers, concerts, women's demonstrations and other events throughout the country has been less than some organizers and most of the press predicted. But the real test comes Friday and Saturday, with the mass rallies scheduled in Bonn, Stuttgart, Neu-Ulm, Hamburg and West Berlin.

West German officials and foreign diplomats say it will be shown then whether the peace movement

can bring out the masses and whether violence can be prevented. Observers of the movement withheld judgment Thursday, saying the organizers deliberately wanted an unspectacular start to avoid frightening away their supporters in the churches, the unions and among nonmilitant citizens generally.

The political texture of the protest movement has dramatically changed during the last few days, with the Social Democratic Party not only officially taking part in the campaign but perhaps taking it over. The movement has been spearheaded by the Greens, the party of pacifists and civil rights and environmental militants.

Willy Brandt, former chancellor and chairman of the Social Democratic Party, was invited to address the main rally in Bonn on Saturday and accepted after consultation with other leaders of the party.

In a television interview, he left

no doubt that he would come out unequivocally against the stationing of U.S. Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany. The party will officially define its position only at its congress in mid-November, immediately before deployment is scheduled to begin.

Asked by the television reporter whether he would speak merely as "Citizen Brandt," he answered yes, but added that his person could not be separated from the position he held in the party. Mr. Brandt thus made it clear that he was certain the party would follow his lead.

Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and an ever smaller minority of Social Democratic leaders are sticking to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization decision in favor of deployment. Mr. Schmidt made this clear again in a speech in Hamburg this week.

But he also accused former President Jimmy Carter of having brought about the present situation

by ignoring early European recommendations that the buildup of Soviet SS-20 missiles directed at Western Europe be included in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on the second treaty limiting strategic arms.

The invitation to Mr. Brandt to address Saturday's main rally was agreed to by the Greens and other factions of the peace movement only after they had got assurances that his stand against the stationing of the Pershings was going to be strong. The decision was preceded by a heated debate, as some groups feared that the Social Democrats would take over the movement and soften it.

One of the most telling arguments reportedly came from an American visitor, Daniel Ellsberg, the former Pentagon analyst who released the Pentagon papers on the Vietnam War. He was in Bonn recently and was said to have told

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Britain and China Plan More Hong Kong Talks After a 'Useful' Session

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — China and Britain said Thursday their latest talks on the future of Hong Kong were "useful and constructive" and that further sessions would be held next month.

Bound by a mutual pledge of confidentiality, neither side would comment on the latest two-day round of negotiations over Hong Kong's future after a British lease expires in 1997, except to say in a brief statement:

"The Chinese and British sides held useful and constructive talks on Oct. 19 and 20. It was agreed that the next round of talks will be held on Nov. 14 and 15 in Beijing."

Western diplomats, unwilling to read too much into the communiqué, said the phrase "useful and constructive," which was dropped from the previous two rounds of talks, and the fact that the talks were to resume in less than a month were reasonably promising signs.

The latest talks in Beijing were the fifth session since July on the colony's future after 1997, when China intends to regain sovereignty.

After the fourth round in September, the two sides refused to describe the results of the talks, implying the negotiations had stalled. Business confidence in

Hong Kong plummeted and the Hong Kong dollar hit a record low of 9.50 to the U.S. dollar.

The colony's government stepped in last week to bolster the currency, ending its nine-year unfettered float by setting an official rate of 7.80 to the U.S. dollar.

The bilateral talks began after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain visited Beijing in September 1982.

Chinese leaders told her they planned to take back Hong Kong while allowing its people to maintain their free-wheeling capitalist style of life.

The two sides agreed to begin discussions aimed at maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

While most of Hong Kong is due to revert to China when a British lease expires, Hong Kong island and the tip of the Kowloon Peninsula are held by Britain "in perpetuity" under 19th century treaties extracted from the crumbling Manchu Empire.

Mrs. Thatcher is reported to have insisted during her Beijing talks that these treaties remain valid, while China argued that they were imposed by force and were therefore "unequal" and invalid. (Reuters, UPI)



STATE VISIT — President François Mitterrand of France reviewed a guard of honor on his arrival Thursday in England for talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The leaders were said to have skirted the difficult issue of European Community finances and to have reaffirmed their support for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe.

Bonn Social Democratic Leader Urges Acceptance of Soviet Missile Proposal

New York Times Service

BONN — Egon Bahr, the disarmament expert of the opposition Social Democratic Party, has recommended accepting the Soviet Union's standing offer for a settlement of the stalled Geneva negotiations on medium-range weapons.

In an article that appeared Thursday in *Die Zeit*, the Social Democratic weekly, Mr. Bahr said acceptance of the Soviet Union's offer to reduce its missile force to a level equivalent to that of France and Britain combined would meet the aim of the Atlantic alliance to restore an East-West balance in medium-range weapons. France and Britain have 162 missiles.

The NATO allies have rejected the offer, on the ground that the French and British weapons are intended for national defense and not as part of the alliance's arsenal. Moscow has said that, from its point of view, it makes little difference whether a missile aimed at Soviet targets is marked for the defense of a particular country or for the common NATO arsenal.

The so-called double-track policy of the alliance calls both for the stationing of 572 new U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in five NATO nations in Europe starting in December to counter the Soviet missiles and for simultaneous negotiations.

"If one accepts in principle the Soviet offer," Mr. Bahr says in the article, "the double-track decision will have achieved what it wanted: a unilateral reduction of the excessive Soviet armament through which American missiles will become superfluous."

The Social Democrats, at a special party convention on Nov. 18 and 19, are likely to express opposition to the U.S. missile deployment. Although the party has been consistently critical of the U.S. negotiating position in Geneva, Mr. Bahr's article appeared to mark the first time that a party spokesman had endorsed the Soviet offer.

Spain Pledges Drive Against Terrorism

Basque Killing of Officer Provokes Demonstrations

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's Socialist government said Thursday it would step up measures to counter violence in the Basque region after separatist guerrillas shot dead a kidnapped army captain when their demands were rejected.

Political parties and unions called demonstrations in Madrid and Bilbao for Friday to condemn the killing of Captain Alberto Martin Barrios. The interior minister, José Barriomero, announced plans to tighten existing anti-terrorist measures.

Mr. Barriomero said the police presence in the Basque region would be reinforced and the government would study harsher penalties for terrorist crimes.

The defense minister, Narcis Serra, and army chiefs attended the funeral Thursday of Captain Barrios, who was seized two weeks ago by a tiny faction of the Basque guerrilla group ETA, the initials of the Basque words for Basque Homeland and Freedom. His body was found Wednesday at a derelict house on the outskirts of Bilbao.

In telephone calls to Basque newspapers, the ETA faction, the so-called Eighth Assembly political-military wing, said it had "executed" Captain Barrios, an army pharmacist, after the government refused its demands for a statement to be read on television condemning a trial of nine alleged ETA guerrillas due to start next week. The trial concerns an attack at an army barracks three years ago.

Spain's state-owned television company summarized the statement in news broadcasts but said the full text would be read only after the captain was released.

WORLD BRIEFS

2 Policemen Cleared in U.K. Shooting

LONDON (AP) — A jury has cleared two detectives who shot an unarmed man they mistook for Britain's most-wanted criminal.

Constables John Jardine and Peter Finch, both 38, were acquitted by a jury Wednesday of charges related to the wounding of Stephen Waldorf, 27, a film editor, who was shot five times Jan. 14 by the detectives as he sat with two other persons in a parked car. Constable Finch pistol-whipped Mr. Waldorf as he lay wounded, according to testimony.

The issue was not whether the two officers did the shooting, but whether they were justified in doing it for reasons of self-defense. The detectives testified they believed Mr. Waldorf was David Martin, 26, who was wanted for shooting a policeman. Scotland Yard said both men would remain suspended until it was decided whether they should face a disciplinary board.

UN Rejects Anti-Israeli Move by Iran

UNITED NATIONS, New York (UPI) — The five Scandinavian countries Thursday successfully shelved an Iranian attempt to expel Israel from the UN General Assembly.

The assembly approved a Nordic motion not to take action on an Iranian amendment to a UN Credentials Committee report that would have deprived Israel of its right to a seat in the assembly by 79 votes to 43 against and 19 abstentions.

Saying the United Nations should "purify" itself, Ambassador Said Rajai-Khorassani of Iran demanded that Israel be expelled for its "expansionist policies." Libya and Syria backed the Iranian move. The United States had warned that it would walk out and withdraw its financial support if Israel's credentials were successfully challenged.

Chinese and Russians to Double Trade

BEIJING (AP) — China and the Soviet Union agreed Thursday to double their trade, increase the number of exchange students on each side from 10 to 100 and modernize a Soviet-built textile factory in Harbin, foreign diplomats said.

Nonetheless, the results fell short of Soviet hopes and expectations, they said. No progress was reported on removing the obstacles to normalization: China's demand that the Soviet Union stops supporting Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan, reduce troops along the Chinese-Soviet border and reduce the number of SS-20 missiles in the Far East, the diplomats said.

No formal accords were signed in the latest round of consultations that began on Oct. 6, but both sides agreed to double 1983 trade from an estimated \$815 million to \$1.63 billion. Total Chinese-U.S. trade in 1982 was \$5.2 billion and more than 10,000 Chinese students and researchers are in the United States.

Centrist Unions Gain in French Vote

PARIS (AP) — Centrist unions were the biggest winners and leftist unions the principal losers as France voted for union representatives on social security organizations in a nationwide ballot. However, the Communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail remained the largest grouping.

The union representatives will sit with management on 248 local boards that manage about 500 billion francs (\$63 billion) in health insurance, family allowance and pension funds. Early returns confirmed projections based on polls taken among voters in indicating that the Communist-led union had lost about seven points, from 36.8 to 29.1 percent in popularity since the last vote involving union members last year.

The projections also showed the centrist Force Ouvrière had overtaken the Socialist-leaning Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail as the second most popular union grouping in the nation. Force Ouvrière was credited with 24.8 percent, up from 17 percent, while the Socialist-dominated union dropped from 23.5 to 19.8 percent. Two other centrist unions also increased their support for a total of 26.3 percent of the vote.

For the Record

Thunderstorms in South Africa left more than an inch of rain over much of the country, ending a two-year drought Wednesday night. Three persons were killed by lightning and two were drowned in the Johannesburg and Pretoria areas. (UPI)

A railroad slowdown in the Netherlands by workers to protest government plans to cut wages of public employees went into its fourth day Thursday, halting about a quarter of Dutch trains. (Reuters)

The Soviet Union launched a cargo satellite Thursday carrying "expedient materials" to the Salyut-7 space station, which some reports have said is drifting after its propellant leaked into space. (AP)

The Mexican Army and Navy rushed emergency supplies to the Pacific Ocean resort of Mazatlan on Thursday for 25,000 people left homeless by a hurricane. (AP)

Iran launched its third offensive since July 22 in the Kurdish mountains of western Iran to clear rebel bases and put border towns beyond Iraqi artillery range, the official Iranian press agency reported Thursday. (AP)

Corrections

The captions with photographs of two Nobel prize winners, Henry Taube and William A. Fowler, were reversed in Thursday's Herald Tribune.

The two American scientists are correctly identified as right.

Because of erroneous information supplied to the Herald Tribune, the nine-month revenue of Merck & Co. was incorrectly reported in Wednesday's editions. The pharmaceutical company had revenue of \$2.39 billion in the period, up from \$2.71 billion a year earlier.



Fowler Taube

Pakistan Denies Report Of 22 Killings by Army

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — An opposition spokesman said Thursday that government troops backed by helicopter gunships had killed 22 people in Pakistan's Sind province but the government immediately denied the report.

U.S. Spy Suspect Aids FBI Inquiry

United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — A Californian electronics engineer accused of spying has given the FBI the location of a cache of secret defense documents estimated at up to 200 pounds (160 kilograms), his attorney said Thursday.

James D. Harper, 49, who was refused bail Wednesday by U.S. Magistrate Owen E. Woodruff, has been accused of selling U.S. military information to the Soviet KGB through an agent in Poland over an eight-year period.

According to his attorney, William Dougherty, Mr. Harper was being held Thursday by federal marshals at an undisclosed location. "He's cooperating," the attorney said. "He has a lot of information."

Floods Kill 21 in Bangkok

United Press International

BANGKOK — Bangkok residents waded through the worst monsoon flooding in 30 years Thursday as tropical storms across Thailand killed at least 21 persons.

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Leader Slain In Grenada

(Continued from Page 1)

ble and prison guard, was reported to have sided with Mr. Coard and with what he said was a majority of the Central Committee of Mr. Bishop's New Jewel Movement in a power struggle that broke into the open a month ago.

Radio Free Grenada has not mentioned Mr. Coard's name since Monday, however, and it was unclear what authority, if any, he had over General Austin.

The radio said that the nation would be governed by the new 16-member Revolutionary Military Council, led by General Austin and comprising "officers from different departments of the People's Revolutionary Army."

Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica, a critic of Mr. Bishop's pro-Cuban policies, said Thursday that the coup had caused the "greatest anxiety" within the Caribbean Community of former British colonies.

Jamaica's former prime minister, Michael Manley, who is a friend of President Fidel Castro of Cuba, as Mr. Bishop had been, said Mr. Bishop's slaying "represents a squalid betrayal of the hopes of the ordinary people of our region."

Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados said: "I was horrified at these brutal and vicious murders, the most vicious act to disfigure the West Indies since the days of slavery."

Grenada's army, estimated at



Maurice Bishop

more than 2,000 men, had been under General Austin's command since its inception after the 1979 overthrow of Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

General Austin was minister of communications, works and labor as well as army commander under Mr. Bishop.

Although the 45-year-old general opposed Prime Minister Gairy in the 1970s, he was not previously believed to be among the leadership of Grenada's Marxist-oriented government under Mr. Bishop.

Diplomats here said that General Austin and Mr. Coard both supported Mr. Bishop's friendship with Cuba and the Soviet Union, leading to predictions that Grenada's foreign policy alignment is likely to remain unchanged.

About 100 Soviet advisers and more than 400 Cubans are on Grenada.

West German 'Peace Week' Has Been Subdued So Far

(Continued from Page 1)

the peace militants, in effect, "You need Brandt, otherwise people abroad will take you for a bunch of crazies."

Before the March elections, which the Social Democrats lost, Mr. Brandt had called on his party to wage a more leftist campaign. He argued that a majority of voters were standing to the left of the now governing center-right coalition and would plump for the Social Democrats if only the party knew how to mobilize them.

Instead, the Social Democrats lost many voters to the Greens, who entered parliament for the first time. Fear of being "overtaken" on the left by the Greens and other peace militants is often mentioned as an important element in the party's attitude toward the movement.

There have been many polls during the past six months showing large majorities of West Germans rejecting the deployment of the Pershing missiles either outright or conditionally.

Two of the most recent polls seem to indicate that the peace movement has acquired a degree of recognition as a political force beyond the immediate missile issue.

In one poll, 77 percent of those interviewed said they regarded the movement as a positive factor, while in another poll, only one in 50 said he or she believed the movement would be able to stop the deployment of the new weapons.

Dispute Over Figures

Leaders of the West German anti-missile movement said Thursday that one million people had participated in the protests this week. The Associated Press reported, however, government sources said the figure was grossly exaggerated. "They have counted each person 10 times," a spokesman said.

In a news conference in Bonn, the missile opponents also said the demonstrations were just the beginning of protests that would continue through the planned NATO deployment of nuclear missiles.

The biggest demonstration Thursday was reported in West Berlin, where a spokesman said 20,000 students left class to form human chains around school buildings and march through the streets.

Reagan, Craxi in Agreement

President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy reaffirmed Thursday their determination to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe if U.S.-Soviet negotiations fail to produce progress on an agreement for eliminating such weapons. The Washington Post reported.

Mr. Craxi said the Geneva talks "must remain open" in the hope of producing an accord. But he said that if the Russians remained inflexible or attempted to maintain a "nuclear monopoly" within Europe, the NATO allies would station the missiles.

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U.S. Tax Bill Modifies Aim to Raise \$73 Billion To Target of \$8 Billion

By Joel Havemann
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Congress approved a federal budget four months ago, it envisioned a tax bill that would help cut into deficits by raising \$73 billion in new revenues over three years. But the House Ways and Means Committee has now given birth to a tax bill that, to its critics, looks more like a mouse.

The bill, which attracted the support of committee Democrats and Republicans alike Wednesday, would raise about \$8 billion over three years from a variety of changes in the tax code. The committee's chairman, Representative Dan Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat, said: "We try to do what's doable."

The possibility remains that a somewhat larger tax bill will prove "doable." Mr. Rostenkowski himself plans to seek the support of his committee Democrats for a freeze of some tax cuts that are scheduled to go into effect next year. If he gets it, he will offer his proposal as an amendment to the committee bill when it goes before the full House next week.

Beyond that, some Democratic liberals and freshmen are preparing an amendment that would raise the bill \$73 billion, but that effort appears doomed to failure in the House. And whatever proves acceptable in the House will have to clear the Republican-controlled Senate, which is well aware that President Ronald Reagan opposes major tax increases of all kinds.

The Ways and Means Committee bill would raise practically no money from individuals. It would

exempt many fringe benefits, including merchandise discounts, free parking and tuition reductions from taxes. In the past, the Treasury Department has tried to include some of these benefits in income, and a congressionally imposed moratorium on such efforts will expire at the end of this year.

Most of the changes would fall on corporations. Perhaps the most controversial would limit the authority of states and municipalities to issue tax-free bonds for the purpose of financing industrial development.

The bill would deny tax benefits in cases in which governmental units lease property from corporations. Businesses have recently turned quick profits by investing in property, claiming the related tax breaks and then leasing the property to tax-exempt governmental bodies, which cannot take advantage of the investment tax benefits themselves.

It would also change the tax rules that govern life insurance companies. Under the bill, according to the Ways and Means Committee staff, the life insurance industry would pay about \$3 billion a year in taxes, compared to \$2 billion now. But without any new law at all, some temporary rules now governing the industry would expire at the end of the year, and its taxes would automatically go up to \$3.3 billion.

Ways and Means Committee Republicans would support no more. Barber B. Conable Jr. of New York, the top-ranking Republican on the committee, said a big tax increase was not the proper way to reduce the deficit.



SUBMERGED IN THEIR WORK — Only one wheel of an overturned tanker truck was visible after firefighters covered it with foam following a gasoline spill. The accident occurred on the Maine Turnpike near Kennebunk. The driver was taken to a hospital.

Pentagon Drafts '85 Budget Calling For Increase; Challenges Expected

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has prepared a 1985 military budget with a large increase that seems certain to draw fire from the Office of Management and Budget and Congress, and also from Democrats in next year's political campaign.

Defense Department documents show that the Pentagon has prepared a \$322.5-billion budget for the fiscal year beginning next October. This would be 17.7 percent larger than the \$274.1 billion initially requested for this fiscal year, without accounting for inflation.

President Ronald Reagan indicated Wednesday night that the new budget would not contain vast sums for research and development of new weapons to defend the United States from missile attack. He asserted that recent press reports had been "greatly exaggerated" when they said that a study commission had recommended the expenditure of \$18 billion to \$27 billion for "star wars" development over the next five years.

On the Defense Department's proposed budget, Pentagon officials said Mr. Weinberger wanted to recover funds in the 1985 budget

to make up for congressional cuts in the 1984 budget.

The 1984 fiscal year began Oct. 1, but Congress has not yet completed the annual budget. After congressional votes later this fall, the Pentagon's 1984 budget is expected to end up around \$263 billion. In that case the 1985 budget proposal would be 22 percent greater than this year's budget, rather than 17.7 percent.

Defense Department officials depicted Mr. Weinberger as undaunted by the prospect of more battles over the military budget and determined to push forward on what he considered to be the course set by Mr. Reagan.

Within the White House officials were said to have winced at Mr. Weinberger's proposal and to have asserted that between \$10 billion and \$30 billion should be cut from it. Mr. Weinberger and the budget director, David A. Stockman, have differed over military spending since the early days of the Reagan administration.

If Mr. Reagan approves Mr. Weinberger's proposed budget, a vigorous debate could be expected in Congress after the administration submits the budget in January. Congress has projected a ceiling of \$297 billion for national security in 1985, which includes not only the Pentagon's programs but also funds for nuclear weapons made by the Department of Energy and smaller programs scattered throughout the government.

Defense Department officials said Mr. Weinberger had not yet officially submitted the new military budget to the White House. But officials there have taken part in the Pentagon's deliberations and are informed about the proposed budget, administration officials said.

Some administration officials were said to be especially concerned that proposing another large increase in military spending would hand the Democrats an inviting issue that they could use against Mr. Reagan and the Republicans in the election campaign.

In justifying the large increases, administration and congressional officials said Mr. Weinberger told associates that the president should not be restrained by congressional ceilings but should submit a military budget intended to meet threats to the national security.

They said Mr. Weinberger, in getting ready for his fourth battle of the budget, had not swerved from his contention that Congress should cut the budget if it wanted but should then be prepared to take responsibility for those cuts.

The defense secretary, those officials continued, believes that the administration will get no credit on Capitol Hill for cuts made before the military budget is submitted to Congress.

Mr. Weinberger, the officials recalled, considers much of the opposition in Congress to be rhetorical and has repeatedly pointed out that the administration has won most of the congressional votes.

Nerve Gas Funds Deleted
The House Appropriations Committee voted 25-22 Thursday to delete all of the \$61.6 million that its defense subcommittee had included in a Pentagon spending bill to begin production of a new

House Panel Endorses Limit to Medicare Fees Cost-Cutting Move Would Make Doctors Accept Payments Set by Government

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee has voted to recommend a major change in the Medicare program under which physicians treating hospital patients would have to accept fees set by the government and could not bill patients for any additional amounts.

Under the proposal, hospitals would have to enforce the law by getting all their doctors to agree to the new arrangement.

The committee also voted Wednesday to impose a six-month freeze on maximum charges allowed to physicians treating hospital inpatients under Medicare, the health insurance program for 26 million elderly and 3 million disabled people in the United States.

Committee officials estimated that the freeze would save the federal government at least \$920 million over the next three years.

The government spent slightly more than \$30 billion on Medicare in the fiscal year that ended last month. The cost of the program has been growing at an average rate of about 18 percent a year since the mid-1970s.

Doctors' organizations, including the American Medical Association, vehemently opposed the legislative proposal under which doctors would have to accept Medicare rates as "payment in full" for hospital services. The purpose of the new requirement, according to its supporters, would be to prevent doctors from trying to offset the effects of the freeze by raising their charges to Medicare beneficiaries.

John Sherman, a spokesman for the Ways and Means Committee, described the panel's action as a

"bold step" to help control the costs of Medicare and to protect the beneficiaries. But he and other committee aides predicted that many of the hospitals in the United States would join doctors in lobbying against the proposal because it would require hospitals to obtain certain commitments from their physicians to ensure compliance.

At present, the Medicare program gives doctors two alternatives for collecting payment. Under one method, the doctor charges a patient his usual fee, and the patient is responsible for obtaining reimbursement from the government through the local Medicare carrier such as Blue Cross and Blue Shield. The doctor's fee may be substantially more than the charge allowed by Medicare. This approach would be eliminated under the committee proposal.

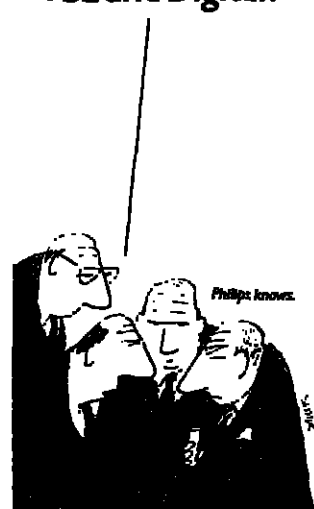
Alternatively, the elderly patient may "assign" his right to Medicare benefits to the doctor. The doctor then must accept the rates defined by Medicare as reasonable, and the doctor is paid directly by the Medicare carrier. Under either arrangement, the government pays 80 percent of the charge recognized as reasonable, and the patient must pay the remainder.

The committee voted to send its proposals to the floor of the House of Representatives as an amendment to a package of less controversial measures designed to trim the costs of the Medicare program. Thus, it would take a separate affirmative vote by the full House to adopt the freeze and the provision forbidding doctors to bill patients more than the Medicare rate. Then the bill would go to the Senate.

The committee's freeze proposal applies to the fees charged for hundreds of services at the hospital.

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Reagan Warns Syria, Iran Against Moves in Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

problem to snipers who were "just individuals that are out murdering."

He said "we're not sitting idly by," but "looking at every option and everything that we can do that can leave us in the position to carry out the mission for which they were sent and, at the same time, make their lives safer."

Reagan Hedges on 2nd Term

David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported:

President Reagan sidestepped the question of his re-election plans but plunged squarely into the rhetorical battle over economic recovery.

Mr. Reagan offered few clues about his re-election plans other than to promise a decision before his 73rd birthday Feb. 6. Asked if it might be made by Christmas, he said: "It's possible. I'm unpredictable in many ways."

He opened the 32-minute news conference with a declaration that the first 1,000 days of his presidency have brought about "great strides" in the economy.

Mr. Reagan, who this week authorized the formation of a re-election committee, responded to questions about his timetable for a decision by saying that campaigns are "too long."

The president said he would make a formal announcement of his plans "down the road one day, probably in the not-too-distant future. Probably before my birthday, I will put your minds all at rest one way or the other."

U.S. House Panel Bars Secret Aid To Equip Jordanian Strike Force

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A key House subcommittee has rejected an administration request to provide Jordan with \$225 million in secret funds to mount a mobile two-brigade strike force to help friendly Gulf nations combat potential leftist rebellions, the panel's chairman said.

"There is no money for Jordan in the appropriations bill," Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York, chairman of the House subcommittee on defense appropriations, said Wednesday. He declined to discuss the details of the proposal because the request for the funds was included in a part of the defense bill that is not made public.

Word of the administration's efforts to secure secret funding to provide Jordan with C-130 military transports and medical evacuation planes, for large amounts of ammunition and infantry weapons, and for bridging equipment for tanks was divulged last week, initially by Israel Radio.

A senior State Department official expressed concern Wednesday that the Israelis and their supporters in Washington were working against the effort to help the Jordanians create a rapid deployment force that could quickly ferry Jordanian soldiers to Saudi Arabia and other places in the Gulf.

He said the administration was trying to persuade King Hussein of Jordan to reconsider his refusal to participate in talks with Israel on the future of the West Bank. Approval by Congress of the strike force equipment might improve the atmosphere, the official said.

Senator Asks Probe of Business Deals Of Head of Aviation Agency in U.S.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of a Senate subcommittee has asked the Justice Department to investigate whether J. Lynn Helms, the head of the Federal Aviation Administration since 1981, had violated any U.S. laws in his business dealings.

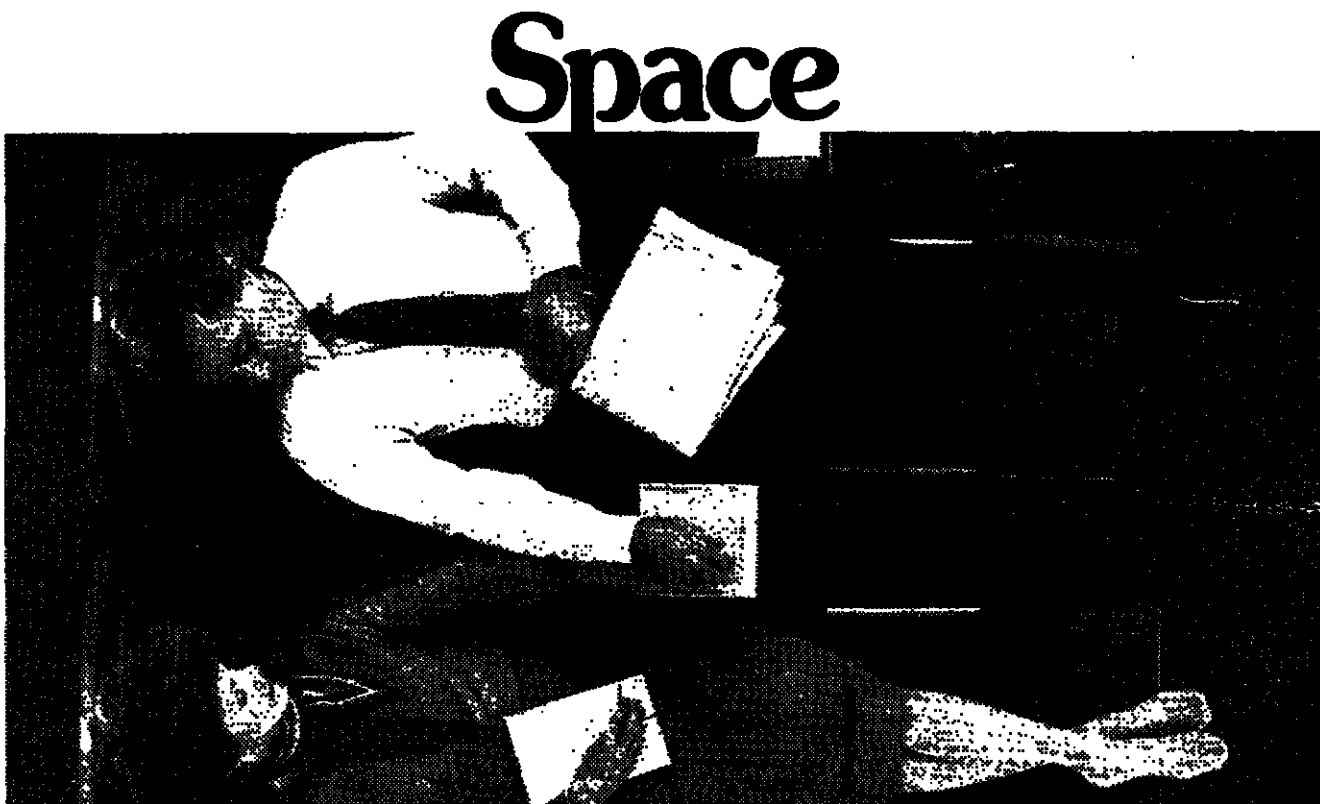
Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, a Republican of Kansas and chairman of the aviation subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee, said in a letter Wednesday to Attorney General William French Smith that Mr. Helms's private dealings had been "tainted by allegations of fraud and perjury." The allegations were contained in a recent article in The Wall Street Journal.

Fred Fielding, the White House general counsel, has also begun an

inquiry into Mr. Helms's dealings, according to a White House official. Mr. Helms did not return several calls made to him.

The Journal article said that over the last eight years Mr. Helms and an associate had taken over a succession of businesses, in at least seven states, and continue to run several of them. The Journal said that several of the businesses were "bled dry" as funds were shifted from one company to the other.

It also reported that small businesses that had dealt with Mr. Helms on credit had defaulted on "several million" dollars of credit guaranteed by U.S. or state government agencies.



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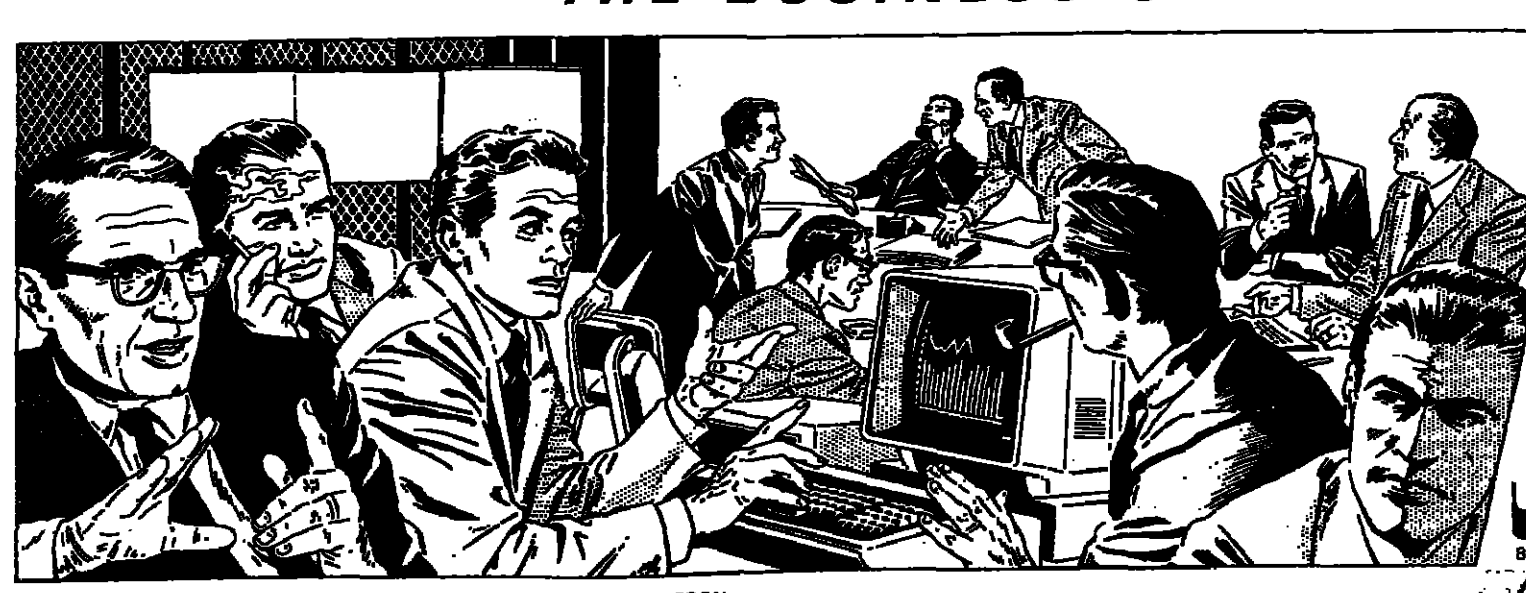
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Argentines Flock to New Films to Take Hard Look at Political Heritage

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES—Some people in the crowded theater clapped as old film clips showed the fabled Evita speaking passionately from a balcony. Many booed when the film switched to an official of the present military government. A few shouted "Traitor!"

But almost everyone cringed when yet another government, civilian or military, fell and Argentinians spilled into the streets to cheer.

The film, "The Lost Republic," a collection of rare clips showing how only one elected Argentine government in the last 53 years completed its term, has had people storming box offices for six weeks.

Much of the film's subject matter was taboo just a year ago. But while the film's popularity reflects a flowering of Argentine cinema as censorship is lifted, it and a number of other popular new Argentine movies have also struck a deeper chord in the body politic.

"There is a great disillusionment today," Mario Sábato, a leading filmmaker, said in an interview, "and we are holding a mirror up to see just what happened to us."

The military, after seven and a half years in power, has promised elections in two weeks. The films have captured a national mood of doubt and self-criticism as Argentinians search beyond the military to faults in themselves to explain the failure of democracy.

Bookstores are filled with historical and political works agonizing on failures ranging from the defeat in the Falklands war last year to the 50-year slide from economic equality with Canada to economic mismanagement today.

The theater, long the most active in Latin America, is teeming with dozens of political plays. A two-month program of 17 new works put on by leading directors and actors is focused on the country's recent past. Authority, torture, liberty and fear are among the subjects.

"What we are living through is



The movie "Missing," which is now playing in Buenos Aires, was formerly banned.

but the final burst of a crisis that has long been in gestation," said Osvaldo Dragón, the program's organizer.

Newspapers and magazines have proliferated as political splinter groups have opened their own. All are filled with interviews and essays by sociologists, political scientists and writers on what many call the "Argentine malady."

"I think this is the last chance for the nation," Ernesto Sábato, a leading novelist, said in an interview with *Clarín*, the largest circulation general interest weekly. "We can get out of the swamp or remain in total frustration — forever."

One of the highest rated television shows is a prime-time political talk show called "New Times." One of the hosts, Bernardo Neus-

tadt, usually ends with a homily directed at "we Argentines" in which the country is challenged to master its fate.

Press censorship, tight under the military, has now all but ended. Movies, however, remain controlled by a censorship board, though it too has relaxed its standards during the last year.

Formerly banned foreign movies such as "Missing" are playing here. The Costa-Gavras film is about an American who disappeared under Chile's military government, but the parallels to the more than 6,000 people who disappeared under the military here are obvious.

But it is the Argentine movies that have become the focus of the national soul-searching, playing to sellout crowds and provoking de-

bates in the streets outside and in the press. "There Will Be No More Pains or Longing" goes back to 1974 to show that mindless terror-

ism and harsh government counter-terrorism began under a Peronist government, two years before the latest military coup.

The film, based on a novel by Osvaldo Soriano that in turn was based on a true incident, focuses on the wars between the right and left wings of the party in a small provincial town.

"I wanted people to understand that ideologies cannot be solved with bullets," Hector Olivera, the film's director, said in an interview.

Juan José Jusid, basing "Wait for Me a Long Time" on his adolescence, goes back even further, to the early 1950s, to show the political divisions and disillusionment that began then in a Buenos Aires neighborhood under an earlier government headed by Juan Perón and Evita, his wife.

The two movies are perhaps the first to take on the near-mythic

Peronist movement. Movie makers, like many in the arts, were mostly pro-Peronist in the mid-1970s. But the chaos of those years has led to what directors say has been a near wholesale conversion among them to smaller parties.

Corruption is depicted in another popular movie, "The Arrangement." Two movies, "Revenge" and "The Enemies," examine latent violence in the society. "To Return" underlines the sadness of repeated exiling by different governments.

Old political wounds have been opened by the films. Rogelio Frigerio, the presidential candidate for the centrist Movement for Integration and Development, has said that "The Lost Republic" was an example of how the climate of hate and destruction that the Argentinians should overcome is still being manipulated.

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House Votes Aid Cutoff To Rebels in Nicaragua

(Continued from Page 1)

this fall, a committee member said. Some members have argued that the use of commandos under direct contract to the CIA is a violation of oral assurances from the administration that no U.S. personnel would be directly involved in covert attacks inside Nicaragua.

A Republican member of the House committee discounted this criticism by saying, "I think that, basically, the whole FDN is under contract to the United States." The FDN are the Spanish initials for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the anti-Sandinist guerrilla organization that is the primary recipient of CIA support and supervision and operates out of Honduras with assistance from the Honduran Army.

The closed House debate was to precede Thursday's expected vote on the intelligence authorization bill for U.S. covert operations around the world, including U.S.-backed paramilitary actions against Nicaragua.

Shultz Makes Aid Appeal

Hedrick Smith of *The New York Times* reported earlier from Washington: Secretary of State George P.

Shultz appealed Wednesday to the House to continue U.S. aid to rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government. He warned that a cutoff of assistance "would virtually destroy" prospects for getting the Nicaraguan government to stop helping leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

At a news conference Wednesday night, President Ronald Reagan defended covert backing for Nicaraguan rebels. "I think covert actions have been a part of government and a part of government's responsibilities as long as there's been a government," he told one questioner. "I'm not going to comment on some of the specific operations down there, but I do believe in the right of a country when it believes that its interests are best served to practice covert activity."

Mr. Shultz released a letter he had sent to the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, and to the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois. The letter contends that pressures from the U.S.-backed opposition in Nicaragua are "contributing importantly" to a possible diplomatic opening toward settling the region's problems.

Rebels Raid Nicaragua Town, Kill 32, Destroy Grain Silos

The Associated Press

MANAGUA—About 300 anti-Sandinist guerrillas killed 32 soldiers and civilians, burned grain silos and robbed a bank in a raid on a town 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of the capital, officials said Thursday.

The government imposed new fuel conservation measures Thursday and the central bank president, Luis Enrique Figueroa, announced that the bank's monetary reserves would be used to maintain the government forces battling insurgents.

Commander Julio Ramos, chief of military intelligence, claimed that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was organizing new rebel invasions from bases in Honduras and Costa Rica for November and December to coincide with intensified U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers.

"Around 2,500 counter-revolutionaries will participate in the invasion in the north and northwest, and there will be similar attacks in the south," Commander Ramos said Wednesday night in address to the Council of State, an advisory body to the ruling Sandinist junta. The council declared a state of emergency and said it would remain in permanent session.

The attack Wednesday on Pantanillo in Jinotega province lasted only a few hours, but before the rebels withdrew they killed 32 soldiers and civilians, including teachers, robbed \$80,000 from the local bank, destroyed eight tractors and burned seven grain silos and other buildings, the government said. A military source estimated the damage at \$5 million.

[A Sandinist leader said that Nicaragua has received five new naval vessels from France and the Soviet Union in the past six weeks. Sergio Ramirez, a member of the three-man junta, told Reuters that France delivered two patrol boats last month and two more navy vessels in recent days. The Soviet warship also arrived last month, he said.]

Pastora's Group Seeks Donations

New York Times Service

MIAMI—One of the guerrilla groups seeking to overthrow the Nicaraguan government has begun a fund-raising campaign in the United States.

The group, the Costa Rican-based Sandino Revolutionary Front, headed by Edén Pastora Gómez, is a member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, an umbrella group that has opened headquarters in Miami.

Mr. Pastora has said the U.S. government is "imperialist," but he asked "for the solidarity of the American people to help us fight for freedom."

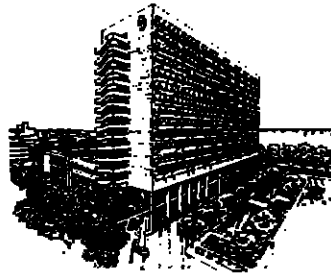
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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No to Reagan's War

For the United States to underwrite an armed rebellion in Nicaragua offends law, decency and sense. The nonintervention that President Reagan preaches to the Sandinist regime is mocked by his practice. From its inception two years ago, Mr. Reagan's war has been dishonestly defended as an attempt to halt Nicaragua's arms aid to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. That aim cannot be reconciled with sabotage raids against Nicaragua's oil refineries and airfields, all apparently carried out with the CIA's assistance.

It was not love for the Sandinists but concern for the honor of the United States that caused the House of Representatives to reject funding for the "secret" war by a vote of 228 to 195 last July. The case against sponsorship of the "contra" army is even stronger now.

As the war widens, so does the threat to the stability of neutral and unarmed Costa Rica, whose territory has been a base for the rebel

forces; that was the plain message to the Kissinger commission when it visited Central America's only flourishing democracy last week. And instead of weakening the leftist regime in Managua, the blatant U.S. promotion of the rebels has allowed the Sandinists to mask their ugly repression with the slogans of wartime nationalism.

The Reagan administration wants principles so elastic that they lose their value everywhere. If this is held to be the only way to "negotiate" with Nicaragua, what becomes of the case against foreign intervention not only in El Salvador but in Lebanon and Afghanistan and Cambodia? And what of the South Korean airliner episode, in which Mr. Reagan spared no words condemning the Soviet Union for an excessive use of force, in violation of accepted international norms? How does it punish the Russians to emulate them in Nicaragua?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

South African Cosmetics

Outwardly, it may look as if South Africa's white masters are creeping into the present century. They are offering a new charter, which extends some rights to some nonwhites, in a referendum on Nov. 2. Prime Minister P.W. Botha promotes it as a bold reform. Scanting hereby and fearing a dilution of white supremacy, a hard-line minority has seceded from his National Party and campaigns furiously against the new constitution.

Do not be misled. The real argument is about the best strategy for perpetuating the system known as apartheid. In defending the supposed reform, one of Mr. Botha's lieutenants was brutally frank: "It is necessary for the balance of power to remain in the hands of whites. Let us get away from the myth that we are dealing with power-sharing here."

To call the reform tokenism is to flatter it. If adopted, a limited suffrage would be given to 2.5 million "coloreds," the legal term for those of mixed blood, and to 800,000 Asians. But even in their separate parliaments their representatives would have no power to change the racial laws that they most dread, laws limiting their right to own property and to patronize whites-only hotels and restaurants.

A more fundamental defect is the constitution's failure to extend any rights, or the prom-

ise of rights, to 22 million blacks, who are held to be citizens of fragmented "homelands." Thus the legal core of apartheid is untouched, and a system is perpetuated that assures 4.5 million whites the benefits of black labor without the inconvenience of black votes. The "reform" would only harden South Africa's racial divisions. These objections have been forcefully put by a majority of "colored" leaders and by the weak Progressive Federal Party.

Others fear that the reform's defeat would only embolden the rabid hard-liners. But the government does not look on the change as a first step toward a further widening of the franchise. It wants to change South Africa's image, not its racist doctrines. And it wants to divide nonwhites, the better to hold them down. It is prepared to defend, and even toughen, all the hateful laws that restrict the movements of urban blacks. It aims to sustain South Africa as a perpetual stockade, whatever the world thinks.

That is an appalling prospect, guaranteed eventually to stir a desperate response from a majority stripped even of hope for peaceful change. The next time President Reagan talks about empires of evil, he might extend the range of his vision.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Unsexing the Bible

"Unsex me!" Lady Macbeth cries out, imploring a gaggle of spirits to make her sufficiently hardened to kill poor unsuspecting Duncan. It was a burst of what we should nowadays call double-sexism, the implication being that men are by nature mean and murderous, and not just that women are, by reason of their gender, sadly wanting in the capacity to slay. But what did Shakespeare know?

We will say this: When they get around to trying to unsex his masterworks, as a committee has only now finished unsexing parts of the Old and New Testaments, they are going to run into a heap of trouble.

We thought of Shakespeare in connection with the Bible project because the first thing that came to mind as we pondered the neutering of scripture was what this new biblical text would mean in relation to the whole glorious tradition of Judeo-Christian art and literature. The human imagination—as distinct from the modern, bureaucratic one—does not deal readily in nonentities and undefined whooshing forces and amorphous blah-like things. It tends to be particular and particularizing. It

also tends to analogize to humankind and humankind's condition—male and female, child and elder, the filial and marital and maternal and general familial bonds among us.

It paints its God with hands and feet and face. The Old and New Testaments have envisioned God as a male and the Messiah as a male, and some branches of Christianity have centered faith on the holiness of this male Messiah's mother. They are exalted as divinities in a strikingly human aspect.

What are we to do with the collected glories of Italian painters in this connection, say, or the English religious poets? Are we to deride their "bias" and see them as defective human beings for that? Will this increasingly abstract God of the unsexed scripture be able over time even to begin to inspire the imagination as the traditional scripture has done?

Mark us down in the skeptic's column. Surely it is in the attempt to fulfill scripture's promise, not in the rewriting or touching up of text, that the ideal of universal justice and human dignity will be achieved, if it ever is.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Small Step in South Africa

The issue in the referendum in South Africa on Nov. 2 is the modification of apartheid. To some outsiders it may seem strange that anyone should oppose these cautious reforms, which envisage the involvement of Coloreds and Indians at the level of national government. Mr. P.W. Botha, the prime minister, no doubt wishes to expand his power base by including people who feel a greater affinity for the white man than for the black. But he must know in his heart, like the black leaders who oppose him, that these changes are a first small step toward political emancipation of blacks. He may not wish it, but he cannot resist it.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

VAT to Help Close the Deficit

A little logic and thought on the question of closing the U.S. federal budget deficit leads to an inescapable conclusion: The United States

should join virtually all of its European allies and institute a value-added tax.

At recent international banking meetings in Washington, Walter Siepp, a key West German banker, said, "There's no doubt that the [U.S.] budget deficit is the main reason for sustained high interest rates in the world economy." An overwhelming consensus of professional observers believes that the economic recovery is being dragged down by the deficit. Some predict dire problems, from hyperinflation to economic stagnation, because of coming deficits. To anyone concerned about the economic future, it is clear that we must act.

The problem has to be solved through the tax code—by raising more revenues. And when you examine options, the value-added tax is clearly the preferable solution in the eyes of both Congress and the public.

— Norman J. Ornstein, professor of politics at Catholic University in Washington, writing in The New York Times.

Test Syria and Team Up With Europe

By Joseph J. Sisco

WASHINGTON — In the next year or so the United States may face a very different Middle East and Gulf region — far less responsive to U.S. influence, with events on the ground outstripping diplomatic opportunities.

For years American policy has sought peaceful change and coexistence in the Middle East. Again and again the United States has pursued active diplomatic efforts as the indispensable third party — the only power acceptable to both sides. It has assumed that the region's problems were susceptible to solution. For the time being we must stick with this assumption, but it may soon have to be reassessed.

What is on the horizon? Lebanon is fractionalized. Jordan is paralyzed and withdrawn. The Soviet-Syrian challenge grows steadily. Israel faces grave economic difficulty. Egypt is threatened by a politicized Islamic fundamentalism that could appeal to millions of disadvantaged people. The Palestinian issue remains unresolved. Moderate and conservative Arab regimes are under increasing pressure from fundamentalism and the rising expectations of their people.

What can the United States do? Some limited actions can still be undertaken.

■ It should hold to the objective of a unified, independent Lebanon. U.S. Marines cannot solve the problem, but their presence can buy time for the Lebanese to make a serious attempt to agree on a new power-sharing arrangement. America should encourage its European allies to play a leading role in this reconciliation process.

For years America kept Europe out of Middle East diplomacy, but now Britain, France and Italy have paid their dues as peacekeepers and can be asked to do more. Why not enlist an experienced diplomat such as the former British

foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, to join negotiations among Lebanese factions on behalf of all four nations in the multinational force.

That would not mean American disengagement; the United States could exert influence diplomatically whenever it was needed. The European allies would not be easily convinced to take this on, but their interest in a more tranquil Middle East is no less than America's.

■ Some small steps can be taken in the broader peace process. King Hussein's unwillingness to pursue the Reagan initiative of September 1982 may prove to be another of the many lost opportunities of the past three decades. He recently hinted that he might reassess his position, but this should be treated with utmost skepticism — as should the indications that he might be willing to take some part in a strategic rapid deployment force in the Gulf region. Rather than counting too much on King Hussein, the United States should test Syria.

I have known President Hafez el-Assad for years. I have met him more often than any American official except Henry Kissinger. With Mr. Assad, one has to be on guard. He is intelligent, engaging, soft-spoken, with a wry sense of humor. He is also Byzantine and has little compunction about the ruthless use of force. He is a very tough bargainer, and his first concern is survival. He seeks to make Lebanon a client state. He deeply mistrusts and fears the Israelis and has positioned himself skillfully to play a bigger role in Arab politics.

Nevertheless, he is above all nationalistic and realistic. He is taking all the military assistance

the Soviet Union will provide. He knows that the Russians can help him make a war he does not want and cannot win on his own, but that only the United States can help make peace. He is dependent on the Soviet Union, but he is unlikely to become a total hostage.

The United States should make clear privately that it is willing to broaden and augment the Reagan proposal by sponsoring Syrian-Israeli negotiations over the Golan Heights. Talks should be held without conditions and based on UN Security Council Resolution 242. Jordan and Syria would bring any Palestinians they wanted as part of their delegations, but should consult fully with the Israelis. While the Israelis might be reluctant at first, they have not closed the door entirely on negotiations with Syria.

This does not mean that America should be ready to push Israel off the Golan Heights. But a territorial compromise that meets the security concerns of both Syria and Israel must not be precluded — nor should a compromise between Israel and Jordan over the West Bank and Gaza.

True, Syria may be primarily interested in reducing U.S. influence in the region. It may be relying on U.S. and Israeli public opinion to increase pressure for unilateral disengagement from Lebanon. Its dependence on Moscow may have limited its options, and it may be holding out for a Geneva conference that includes the Soviet Union and the PLO. If so, America should make clear that it will not play on this basis. Still, a quiet try, without fanfare, would at least clarify what can be expected of Syria.

The writer was U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs from 1974 to 1976. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

An Outsider's Sense Of Euromissile Math

By Onkar Marwah

GENEVA — Located in Geneva but coming from a nonaligned country, this observer has had extended and amicable discussions on the Euromissile issue with senior American and Soviet officials involved in the negotiations. Based on those discussions, the assessments that follow are a commentary on how great nations can get locked into policies that are against their own and their allies' interests and may have negative fallout on other regions.

Militarily, neither the Russians nor the Americans really need to deploy intermediate-range missiles in or for the European theater. Both superpowers can, and probably do, target the respective European halves with a portion of their vast, ground-based intercontinental nuclear strike forces — quite apart from the additional second-strike targeting of Europe by sea-launched missiles.

Between the two, the Soviet "need" for separately assigned European missiles is more plausible than the American, due to the presence and likely future growth of independent British and French nuclear forces.

By the 1990s Britain and France will deploy more than 1,000 nuclear warheads, with increases probable later. Inclusive of their second-strike forces, the two powers will soon possess a sufficiency to devastate the Soviet Union as a viable society without recourse to American help. While the Americans, the British and the French may all protest that the British and French deterrents would never be used independently, it is illogical to assume that the Russians would accept such declarations of intent while ignoring the capabilities.

American concern with countering the deployment in Europe of Soviet SS-20s and -5s since 1959 — that is, for 20 years up to 1979 — is testimony to an earlier understanding during the years of détente between the two superpowers. The United States removed its Jupiter missiles from Turkey as a quid pro quo for the removal of Soviet SS-4s and -5s from Cuba in 1962. That tacit understand-

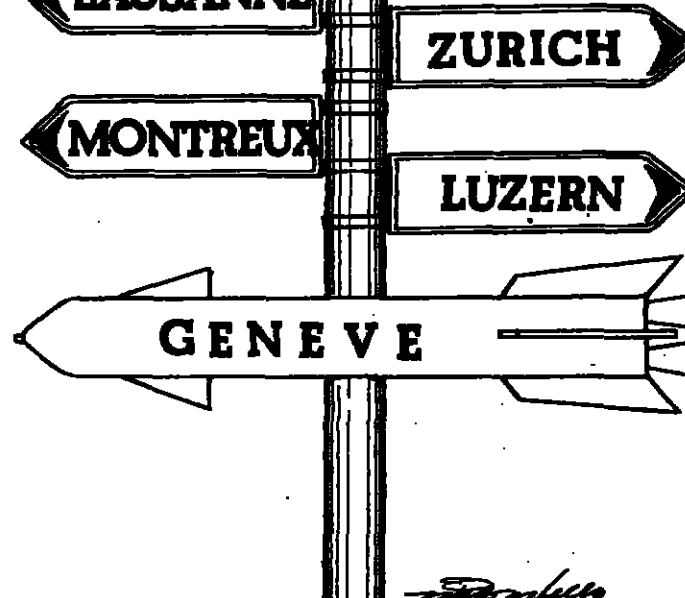
ing, which allowed for Soviet missile deployments for the European theater, held throughout the years of SALT-I and SALT-2 negotiations. The West Europeans, especially the West Germans, lived with the threat of the theater-based Soviet SS-4s and -5s during all those intervening years.

In the circumstances, the current Western allegation that the SS-20s — because they have more warheads, mobility and accuracy than the SS-4s and -5s — change the fundamental nature of the earlier Soviet theater capability is somewhat disingenuous. While the SS-20s undoubtedly increase Soviet mechanical efficiency in dealing death, one fails to see how they differ in ultimate capability from the SS-4s and -5s — which also could be used as destructively in Western Europe. It remains particularly unclear why the West Germans raised the alarm over the SS-20, since the territory of the Federal Republic is more easily covered by shorter-range Soviet nuclear weapons.

After accounting, militarily, for the threat and countervailing situations between the Soviet Union on the one side and the British, French and West Germans on the other — where the SS-20s either do not count (West Germany) or should count (Britain and France) — what is left, territory and target-wise, in the European part of NATO? It would hardly make sense for the Russians to have developed their SS-20s for a sneak attack on Denmark, Norway, Italy and the Benelux countries.

The substantive military change in the European theater balance will come when and if America introduces land-based Pershing-2s in West Germany. American fingers will then rest on the triggers of a land-based weapons system that could within five to eight minutes destroy vast sections of the Soviet military-industrial population complexes, and more significantly, Soviet military command and communication systems.

In a rising crescendo, therefore, the Soviets have threatened to place U.S. territory in a similar position. They



could do so by employing their longest-range version of the SS-20s (7,000 kilometers) in the region of Nakhodka and the Chukotka Mountains — in the area over which the South Korean airline was shot down thereby covering large sections of the American mainland. Such deployments would simultaneously raise the ante for Japan and China, and complicate U.S. strategic relations with both those countries.

Also, by placing missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, the Soviets could freeze relations between the Germans and perhaps between the two halves of Europe.

The Europeans would also have to reckon with the probability that the Soviet western military command might be left with no option but to operationalize a launch-on-warning procedure to counter the swift threat from the Pershings.

Assuredly, the Europeans, the Japanese and the Chinese — apart from the Russians — stand to lose from such a train of events.

The increased tensions and stakes consequent upon the new Western deployments and Soviet changes in operational strategy could create a further danger. The United States and the Soviet Union could come under unbearable strain to unhook their own territories and survival from that of Europe in the next phase of arms negotiations.

The consequences — for allies, adversaries and the nonaligned — remain incalculable, but they would certainly open up a Pandora's box of fears about new forms of superpower hegemony and the possibility of limited nuclear wars.

Perhaps Paul Nitze and Yuri Kvitinsky, the two chief negotiators, have been given far less credit than they merit. Their joint proposal after the walk in the Jura woods was an excellent deal. By scuttling the Pershings and limiting themselves to cruise missiles on one side and 75 SS-20s on the other, they accounted for the needs of all the parties: NATO received the cruise and hence some missiles in Europe; the United States avoided the problem of Soviet retaliatory moves against new American-held Pershings in Europe; the Soviets achieved rough equality in their SS-20 warhead count against the French, and the latter two avoided being formally included in the bargain.

The recent Soviet offer to destroy all SS-20s except those required to match the British and French forces could achieve the preceding objectives. The actual agreement could, of course, be packaged and presented differently from the earlier formula.

The writer, an Indian, is deputy director of the Program for Strategic and International Security Studies in Geneva. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

From Suspicion to National Honor

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Twenty-one years ago, as the volunteer press agent for the Lawyers Committee on the Alabama Libel Suits, I was talking to Martin Luther King Jr. outside the Lotos Club in New York. The group of attorneys, organized to protest the abuse of the law by racist finan-

cially harassing King and other black ministers, took a stand when it counted, and may have done some good. When King thanked me for the press release, he added, half in jest, "Better watch out now."

That struck me as curious, perhaps hypersensitive. America was a free country; King's marchers might be in danger in the Deep South, but in the Fifth Avenue environs of the Lotos Club, civil rights wasn't such a far-out movement. Watch out for what?

Years later we learned that at that time King was being investigated by the FBI. A couple of King's longtime friends were believed to be high-level Communists, and both President John Kennedy and Attorney General Robert Kennedy asked him to break off contact with them lest the movement be tainted. He did not.

In October 1963, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover asked Robert Kennedy for two authorizations to wire-

tap King. The attorney general made a mistake that rivals the Bay of Pigs or Chappaquiddick: He signed the wiretap orders. What followed was the most extensive invasion of the privacy of a political leader in American history.

Kennedy supporters are embarrassed by this initial approval. They have tried to suggest that the tap was for King's own good, "to clear him," or that it was all Hoover's doing and the attorney general was somehow not responsible. But the decision to eavesdrop was as indefensible as the subsequent misuse by others of transcripts to smear or intimidate King.

That is the background of the debate in the Senate this week about making the third Monday in January a holiday honoring the civil rights leader. Senator Jesse Helms, charging that King's communist associations make him unworthy of the honor, demanded exposure of the full record, including wiretaps and buggings.

When Senator Edward Kennedy objected, Senator Helms touched a raw nerve by saying that Senator Kennedy's argument was right with his dead brothers.

"If Robert Kennedy were alive today," Edward Kennedy replied with choked voice, remembering that his brothers and King were all victims of assassins, "he would be the first person to say that J. Edgar Hoover's reckless campaign against Martin Luther King was a shame and a blot on American history."

That is surely true, but beside the point. When alive and attorney general, Robert Kennedy signed those shame-and-blot wiretap authorizations. The time to etch one's profile in courage is when popular opinion is running in the other direction. Ironically, that is what the infir-

ing Mr. Helms has been doing. Against all political sense (he already has the dwindling racist vote, and needs the support of more white moderates) he performed the role that in the canonization of saints is called Devil's advocate. He believes that no national holiday should be declared for a man he thinks was communist-dominated and less than upright.

It is wrong for the pro-holiday majority to impute a primary racist motive to the opposition. Where Mr. Helms went overboard was in seeking from the courts the contents of the bugging and wiretap record for personal use. That material — including transcripts of recordings from bugs placed under hotel beds — is under seal for 50 years. It should not be under seal at all; that invasion of privacy of King and hundreds of his supporters should be destroyed.

To obtain those fruits of salacious investigation, Mr. Helms put forward the principle of the need to cast an informed vote. He ignored a far more important principle: The government must never be permitted to profit from wrongful intrusion into the lives and from infringement of the rights of individuals. Humans can be imperfect and still be moral leaders, but the law cannot be permitted to gain from its abuse and still be the law.

The Reagan Justice Department was wise to pass the holiday bill Wednesday. On King's Birthday, some will celebrate the triumph of the civil rights movement he led; others will salute the ultimate victory of the right to dissent, as exemplified by an American who was deprived of his civil liberty of privacy long before he lost his life.

The New York Times.

For Brazil It's Grow Or Blow

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Brazil, after exploding in the 1960s in a boom fed by gung ho banks working with a privileged Brazilian upper class, now threatens to come apart at the seams. Repudiation of its \$90-billion debt is a real possibility.

Recently, Timothy W. Stanley and Ronald L. Dancian of the International Economic Policy Association explored the situation in Brazil for their business clients. They came away with the conclusion that the country has about two years in which to turn things around, or social upheaval and worse can result.

"If a restoration of economic growth is delayed longer than that," Mr. Stanley says, "a dangerous explosion could occur, with unpredictable consequences." His guess, though, is that Brazil will "march from crisis to crisis" but finally recover.

He could be over-optimistic. Economic chaos, strikes and looting have symbolized opposition to the austerity measures to which the military-backed government agreed as the price for emergency loans from the IMF and big commercial banks. A key condition — limiting wage increases to 80 percent of the rate of inflation — has been voted down by the Brazilian Congress.

Since last May both the IMF and the commercial banks have cut Brazil off from further loans, and the country is about \$3 billion behind in its interest payments — to say nothing of having, in effect, defaulted on the principal. This all makes a mockery, as former Thatcher aide Sir Alan Walters said the other day, of the way the banks keep their books.

The first and basic mistake made in Brazil was in over-planning, over-building, over-spending and over-borrowing. The Brazilians failed to face the implications of the oil price shock of 1973 and 1979. The high cost of imported oil, and double-digit interest rates, ate up the foreign exchange earned on exports.

Brazil's second mistake, Mr. Stanley said, was to assume it "could run a giant 'Ponzi' game indefinitely — paying off the first lenders with loans from new lenders. In the end, all Ponzi schemes collapse."

Whether Brazil can make it was the primary topic of conversation at the recent IMF annual meeting. With hoopla, the fund announced an \$11-billion package to keep Brazil afloat, including a new chunk of \$6.5 billion to come from the banks.

"But the fact is," a New York banker confided, "that no one has agreed to give them another dime. All we agreed to was the statistical measurement of the problem."

In Brazil there is a sense of desperation and evidence of great social tensions among one of the world's larger poor populations. Much is written about Brazil's technological achievements and great resources, its "advanced" status for a developing nation. Little is said about its slums and extensive malnutrition. Mr. Stanley and Mr. Dancian were "astounded" to discover that there is no such thing as unemployment compensation in Brazil. And except for what Catholic charities provide, there are no welfare programs.

The top 1 percent of the population had 18 percent of the income, or almost as much as the bottom 60 percent, at the time of the 1980 census. In the decade from 1970 to 1980 the rich got richer; the top 1 percent increased their share from 14 to 18 percent. Celso Borja, a leader of the Social Democratic Party, told a Washington Post reporter in Rio de Janeiro, "People are accepting the idea that they are not going to get a job. They see no hope."

What happens in the longer term, Mr. Stanley says, depends on whether the bulk of Brazil's exploding population can be made to feel that it has a stake in the system and the country's future. Without economic growth, he guesses, the extremists will gain power and debt repudiation could be a reality.

In fact the situation is so volatile in the short run that no one can predict the outcome. But it will do little good to put Humpty-Dumpty together again with loan packages and austerity programs if the industrial nations bar exports from these countries.

If the world is lucky enough to survive the debt crisis, the struggle of the poor nations to expand exports, while industry and labor mope in North America and Europe fight to close the doors to imports, could be the next big international issue.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Query From The Class

Regarding "High Time to Reverse Gears" (IHT, Sept. 19):

Would Professor Stanley Hoffman kindly state publicly the basis for the following assertion he made in this article: "When America had clear nuclear superiority it was deterred by the fear that a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union would provoke a Soviet invasion of Western Europe." Or is this rather casual statement just lazy writing?

A. SIMMONS, Paris.

Whatever Moscow Says

Regarding "A Propaganda War That Both Sides Lose" (IHT, Oct. 13) by William Pfaff:

If, as the Russians say, they did not know that the intruder was a civilian scientist and yet willfully destroyed it, then they were more than negligent or incompetent — by Western standards they were criminally reckless. Were Mr. Pfaff ever to commit a dangerous act with the same quantity of knowledge and cause death, he could be charged with murder.

Wherever the truth in this affair

Better to Be Long-Lived

Regarding "A Lamer in Love With Genetics" (IHT, Oct. 13):

It is entirely true that, in Evelyn Fox Keller's words, science has a "capacity to overcome its own characteristic kinds of myopia." This, however, is generally untrue of scientists. Barbara McCintock is fortunate to be long-lived. Had Gregor Johann Mendel lived to pass 80, he would probably have had one of the first Nobel prizes. He died at 62, in 1884, 20 years after his great discovery, but 16 years before being discovered.

MICHAEL GUERDES, Tours, France.

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Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer
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Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009.
S.A. au capital de 1,300,000 F. RCS Nanterre 873202116. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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October 21, 1983

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Literary Letter From London Putting the Best Face on It

by Michiko Kakutani

LONDON — Just 3 years ago, British publishing was suffering its worst slump in 50 years. Publishers complained of declining library and export sales and authors talked somewhat anxiously about the ascendancy of the American novel. Now that is changing. The book trade has started to emerge from the recession; and best of all, say editors and critics, fiction — after many dreary years — is news once again.

The spotlight is on the novelists, says the critic and biographer, Michael Holroyd. "Whether that will be justified by the quality of the fiction has yet to be seen, but right now there is certainly an atmosphere of excitement."

The year has seen or will see new books by such noted authors as V.S. Pritchett, William Trevor, Salman Rushdie, Shiva Naipaul and David Lodge; and recent works by Iris Murdoch, Anthony Powell, D.M. Thomas and Malcolm Bradbury have managed to hold their own on the English best-seller lists alongside the usual complement of historical romances and biographies of members of the Royal Family.

Indeed, the troubled economy seems to have hurt commercial books more than serious fiction, and publishers have continued to search for and publish new talent. Tom Maschler, chairman of Jonathan Cape, has built up a formidable fiction list, and Carmen Callil, who was responsible for the remarkable success of Virago Press — a small house that built its reputation republishing the neglected works of women writers — has begun to revitalize the venerable firm of Chatto and Windus in her new position there as managing director.

As many observers see it, today's modest fiction revival underlines the fact that a new generation of novelists is emerging. "For a long time I think that many English writers were intimidated by language, by tradition, by a sense of being English," says the literary agent Deborah Rogers, "and it took a whole generation to make the language its own. I remember 10 years ago, everyone was constantly reading things in manuscript that were very intelligent, very skillfully done, but missing something essential. Now, somehow, there's this group of people who've found their own voice."

"There was this feeling that nothing much was being done in the '70s," adds Blake Morrison, deputy literary editor of *The Observer*, "and now, suddenly, you're starting to get people in their 30s producing exciting books."

Many of these writers belong to the same generation that enlivened the British theater in the last decade — the generation of David Hare ("Plenty") and Caryl Churchill ("Cloud Nine"), "Top Girls" — but it has taken the novelists longer to discover their talent, and as a group they also lack the playwrights' shared concern with political and social issues.

Superficial similarities can be found — the novels of Martin Amis, Ian McEwan and Julian Barnes, for instance, tend to share a taste for nasty, unpleasant subject matter and cool, sophisticated prose. And yet the novelists actually form a highly disparate group. They come

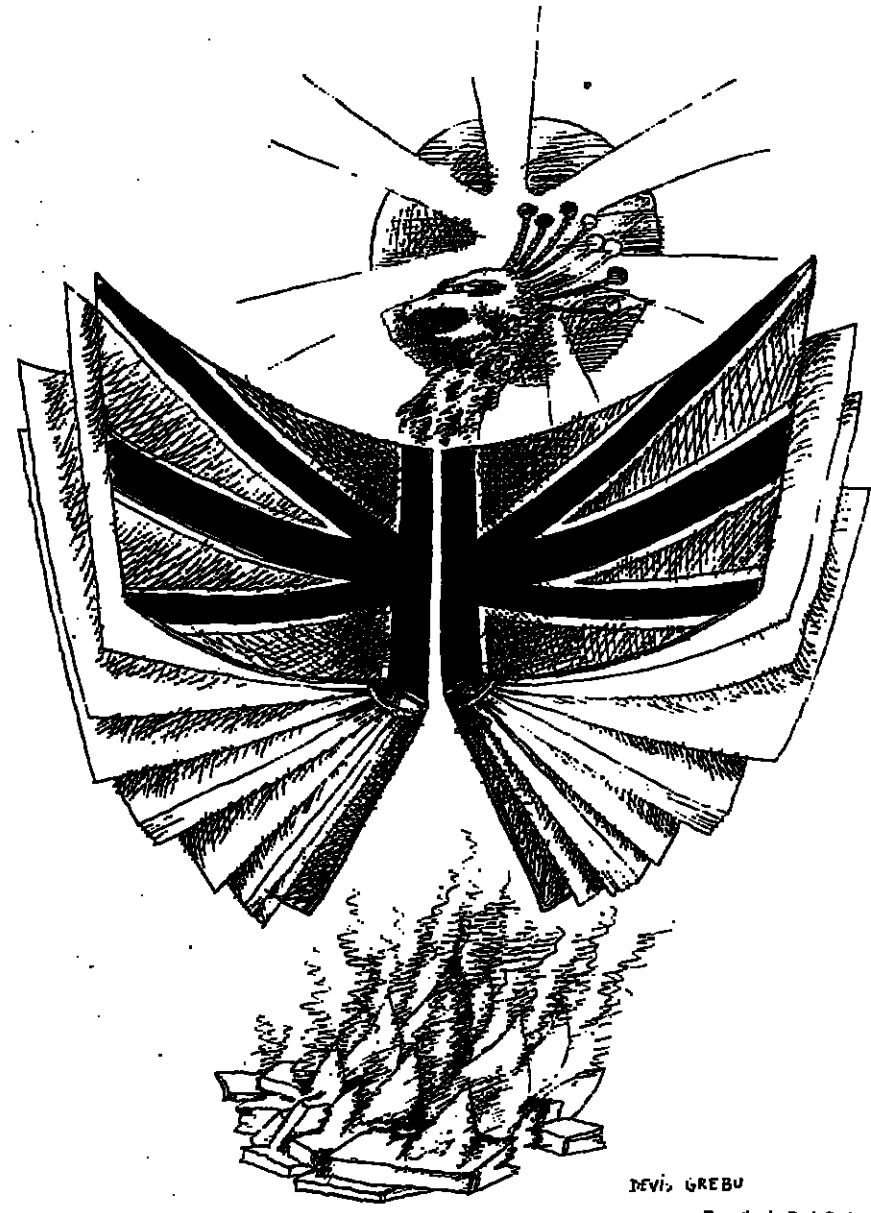


Illustration by David Grebu.

from different classes and different educational backgrounds and, in the case of Salman Rushdie, Kazuo Ishiguro, Buchi Emecheta and Timothy Mo, have different national roots. Their work, too, is varied in style, theme and influence. While Martin Amis's hard-edged urban novels draw inspiration from the work of Nabokov, Bellow and Borges, Rushdie's use of myth and epic comedy in "Midnight's Children" recalls Gabriel Garcia Marquez, and Bruce Chatwin's lyrical evocation of pastoral life in "On the Black Hill" follows the tradition of Hardy and Lawrence. The strange, gory fairy-tale creations of Angela Carter stand in marked contrast to the realistic, old-fashioned narratives of William Boyd and A.N. Wilson, as does the experimental work of Maggie Gee.

"In the past you could think of people in pursuit of common style, but [among my contemporaries] there isn't even a shared view of life," says Wilson, who also serves as literary editor of *The Spectator*. "There's a curious absence of any kind of belief. I don't think many of them have addressed their minds to the fact that one might — or should — take a view of the world. I think it's a symptom of what most of our generation is like. Undefined and uncommitted, because any position now seems ridiculous to adopt."

Wilson goes on to dismiss much of this fiction as "lively without being very good," and while it's clear that he relishes playing the role of youthful carmaguon, it's also clear that publicly — namely, the Book Marketing Council's recent campaign called

"The Real Thing" (a romantic comedy, is, Irons says, full of traps. "Tom Stoppard is epigrammatic, which can lead an actor astray because the play is about passion and pain and is just starting its verbal dexterity to disguise his vulnerability."

"The Real Thing" marks Irons's Broadway debut and his first stage appearance since 1979. Like many English actors, he regards the theater as his artistic touchstone and feels strongly that he must give two years to Shakespeare — "to develop the muscles" — while he is still in his 30s. Now that his film career is rolling, he can try for the Broadway sweepstakes although he knows that his restrained style is not what New York theatergoers like.

"On Broadway they like to see actors sweat blood and jump through hoops," he says. Sometimes he has a yen to do a little hoop-jumping himself. "In 'Brideshead' I got an enormous appetite to play one scene. When I saw it, I said, 'That's not Charles Ryder, that's Jeremy enjoying himself.'"

Irons was born in 1948, the son of a chartered accountant, and was sent to a public school, Sherborne, where he did too badly to enter university or pursue his vague dream of becoming a veterinarian. He found himself reading biographies of such actors as Macready and Kean and collecting theatrical prints.

Continued on page 9

PARIS — Jeremy Irons has the old-fashioned English good looks of one who battled the Mahdists at Omdurman or went over the top at the Somme or shook cocktails for Noël and Gertie; certainly not the face of the 1980s. And his acting tends to be understated and passive in that he is the one to whom things happen; he is

MARY BLUME

not a mover or shaker but one who reacts and feels. It is a style that requires confidence and control.

"It is almost a question of telepathy," Irons says. "If you think a thought and do nothing but think that thought, the audience will get it."

Apparently the audience does. Playing in Meryl Streep's shadow in "The French Lieutenant's Woman," he was an appealing and baffled hero, unlike the prig of the original book. The same year he won praise for the television series, "Brideshead Revisited," in which he had been offered the choice between the showy role of Sebastian and the quiet narrator, Charles Ryder. He chose Charles.

"I thought, 'Is it possible to hold the audience's attention for the span of the series without saying much?' That was the challenge." For the most part, it worked. "Some people were bored by Charles Ryder, they found him boring and vacuous. It's that very English quality of not letting things out."

His gift for silent suffering won him the plum title role in "Swann in Love," the Proust adaptation that Volker Schlöndorff shot in Paris last summer. Irons thought Schlöndorff was mad to risk casting an Englishman as Swann but when Schlöndorff suggested that this might point up Swann's sense of not belonging, Irons signed up for French lessons at Berlitz. And there was his face. Showing a photograph of Irons as the quietly despairing Swann, Schlöndorff has said that no European actor looks like that.

In person, as if to contrast with his screen image, Irons is bright-eyed and vivacious, temporary in jeans, condescending shoes, layered grey shirts and an incipient beard. A careful planner, he always grows a beard between jobs to be prepared should his next role require one.

Next week he leaves for New York to start rehearsals for the lead in the Broadway version of Tom Stoppard's "The Real Thing." (He will leave it to Mike Nichols, the director, to decide whether he keeps the beard.) "The Real Thing," a romantic comedy, is, Irons says, full of traps.

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Jeremy Irons.

He decided to give acting a try — "I had nothing to lose" — and enrolled at the Bristol Old Vic Theater School. "I learned some of the rubbish I'd learned at school about suppressing emotion and being a good chap." One of five students later invited to join the Bristol Old Vic, he stayed there for three years until he felt his career required a London stage or film part.

Irons ended at Domestic Unlimited, where his sense of order made him for a time an excellent cleaning lady. When not scrubbing floors, he auditioned. "I auditioned for everything to have the experience. It's awful — you come on with nothing and in five minutes you try to do everything, which is all I don't believe in about acting."

He landed the double part of Judas and John the Baptist in the London version of "Godspell," for a time also giving solo lunchtime performances of Gogol's "Diary of a Madman." "During that time," he says, "I began to feel I had something interesting to give as an actor and I began to find my feet."

Irons also began to find parts on the stage and on television and was directed by Harold Pinter in a Simon Gray play, "The Rear Column." Then came "The French Lieutenant's Woman" and "Brideshead," with their best-actor nominations and awards.

He has begun to fight the passive, gentlemanly image, a cake-eater who wants it "in the film of Pinter's 'Betrayal,' which won praise in New York and is just starting its European career. He also played in the Polish director Jerzy Skolimowski's 'Moonlighting.'"

"When Skolimowski asked to see me, I thought he wanted me to do a television appeal for Solidarity." Instead he wanted Irons to play a Polish construction foreman, which he did so convincingly that the German director Werner Herzog told Irons he thought he was Polish.

Irons is married to the actress Sinead Cusack and has a son, Samuel, and a dog, Speed, who has appeared in several of his films. In "Moonlighting," Speed played "the dog next door." Right now Irons is at that exhilarating point in his career when all options seem open.

"Yes," he says, "but I just have to read one bad review to say they're right. I just read an English review of 'Betrayal' that said, 'Jeremy Irons as usual disappears into the background' and I thought, 'He's right, he's absolutely right, I'm not an actor.'"

"I'm too wary of the whole business to rest on my laurels," Irons adds. "I really want to do so much. I'm not interested in giving people moderate pleasure, I don't want to be moderately good. There's so much more to it than that."

As a complete change, he would like to do a film comedy. "I would like to do a commercial film that's good. I'm a little conscious that in America they think of me as just doing artistic period films. A good script with Walter Matthau — I'd adore that."

Irons rarely reads a book, he says — he certainly did not have time to go through Proust before "Swann in Love" — but recently he has done a lot of reading in search of film ideas. "Producing may be the key behind the ideas. 'Henry V' — Larry [Oliver] must be as proud of undertaking that jewel of a film, of producing it, as of acting in it."

There is another reason to want to play a more active role. "We're taken as such fools. Actors often behave like children for many reasons and so we're taken for children. I'm tired of being mollycoddled. I want to be grown-up."

"I'm not interested in being a millionaire, in being a megastar. I'm interested in having a good time in my three score years and ten, in being respected by my peers. After all, you have to look at yourself in the mirror every morning and diamond cufflinks don't help you then."

Making a Go of Doomsday

by Vicky Elliott

CAMBRIDGE, England — The literary magazine, Bill Buford says, is a doomsday project. "Historically, it's bound to fail. It is publishing against all commercial sense — it relies on a tiny audience, and its expense far exceeds the margin it can ever hope to reach. It's an economic tragedy."

Buford's Granta magazine, an ailing Cambridge student paper that he and a friend took over in 1979 and nursed back to life, is now a handsome paperback peddling the poetic and the polemic that appears four times a year and sells up to 18,000 copies.

The magazine shows signs of establishing itself as a barometer for the current heady climate of the publishing world in Britain — although it doesn't confine itself to that parish alone, with contributors including Susan Sontag, Russell Hoban, Nadine Gordimer, Mario Vargas Llosa and Milan Kundera.

At the beginning of this year, Granta celebrated work by the 20 "Best of Young British Novelists" into a single volume, something of a public service; issue No. 8 introduced a swatch of post-1960s American writers under the misleading title of "Dirty Realism"; and the most recent edition, out for the 10th anniversary of Salvador Allende's death, has a Latin American accent.

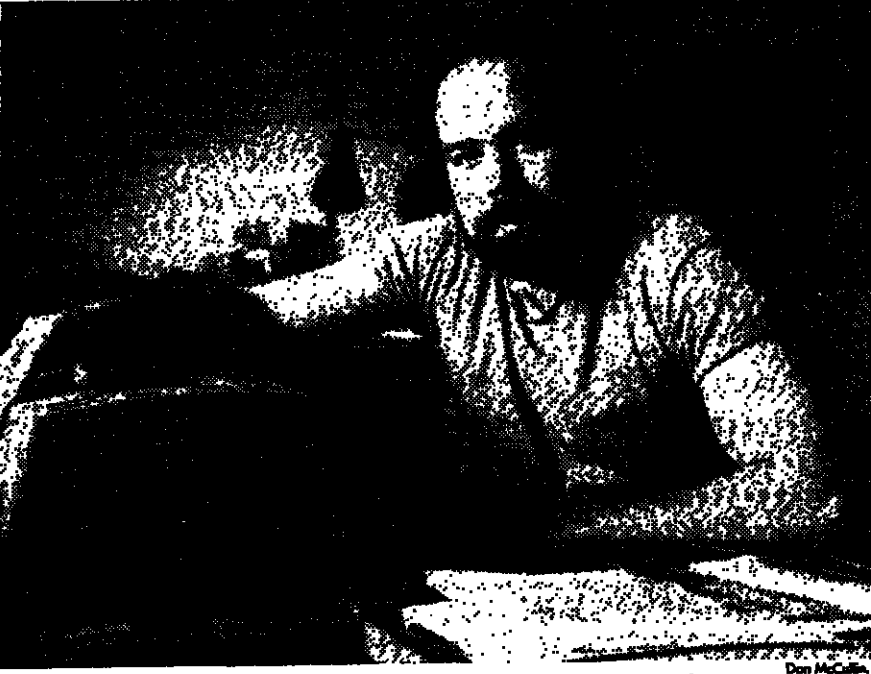
Buford, who is 28 and American, has worked in his understatement and fits snugly into Cambridge. It's obvious he knows a good thing when he sees one, doomsday prophecies notwithstanding. "We're quite an enterprising little tragedy," he admitted over much needed for a subscription bite.

He is looking for something that he says seemed to dry up in the 1970s — "imaginative fiction that is answerable to contemporary experience, and a kind of journalism that deals with the emotions of a specific community with authority."

There hasn't been anything quite like Granta in Britain since John Lehmann's New Writing series, slim one-and-sixpenny paperbacks on grainy wartime paper, came out in Penguin Books during the 1940s.

An American equivalent, Theodore Solotaroff's New American Review, lasted into the 1960s, and Buford, who was born in Louisiana and grew up in Los Angeles, says he always led the format: a magazine that doesn't go away and that can be dipped into, savored and, Lehmann's New Writing series is anything to do with, found on the bookshelf 40 years later.

Quite apart from resurrecting a literary formula, Granta offered a haven for a lot of timeless New Writing. Britain had no forum that gave writers a bit of elbow room and the space for a reflective essay running to as much as 25,000 words. "The Sunday papers and the literary journals," says Buford, "all impose constraints of space and topicality." Where, he says, was the long piece on the Briton riots of 1981, or a Tom Wolfe send-up of the Royal Wedding?



Bill Buford.

American writers knew this too, which may explain why so many replied to the "earnest, conscientious and serious" letters that Buford says he sent out for his first edition of Granta. A Marshall Scholar making the most of extra-curricular Cambridge ("I went to two lectures," he says), Buford had replies from Sontag, Stanley Elkin, Joyce Carol Oates and more. The river Granta that runs past King's College Chapel doesn't dry up, but the magazine, which first appeared in Cambridge in the 1980s, had been more erratic; now it began to flow again.

The second edition squeezed in a text by George Steiner, "The Portage of A.H. to São Cristóbal," which became a successful play, and a chunk of unpublished manuscript by an unknown writer from Bombay: the opening, Kashmiri section of Salman Rushdie's "Midnight's Children," which went on to win the Booker Prize, Britain's major literary award.

Four years later, Buford's editorial judgment still looks good, and to hell with the odd typographical error. Distribution is now in the hands of Penguin Books, which bought into the Granta package, opening with the Best of Young British compendium. Significantly, Buford already had work by half a dozen of the 20 writers in hand. Although he wishes it hadn't been such a rushed job, it did put Granta on bookshelves all over Britain.

Buford seems to feel he has landed on the right side of the Atlantic, and manifestly enjoys his part in the British literary revival. He is putting money this fall on Graham Swift's novel "Waterland," which appeared in the Best of Young British in the shape of a long and exhaustive segment on eels: on Maggie Gee's

"The Burning Book," and on Tod McEwen, whose first novel, "Fisher's Hornpipe," uncovers 20th-century feudal life in the Scottish Highlands.

A note from McEwen is pinned to the bulletin board on Buford's desk. "Angered and envious of your success, I have founded my own magazine, Grampa, which will feature old writing by the grandfathers of all the writers you publish." The nine issues of Granta sit around in dumps in the attic above an art gallery where Buford works with his staff of five, although flashier premises are promised, and even a carpet. From 4,000 to 5,000 pages of manuscript turn up a week; the sifting has put some arrogant literary noses out of joint.

Buford has thrown himself into the business side of things, when he is not celebrating marriages in drink, a favorite occupation. (His latest partner, Pete de Bolla, got married in Geneva recently. "I was the best man. I got drunk. A good time was had by all," comments Buford in his best Hemingway.)

A bumper edition of travel writing planned early next year will have Paul Theroux exploring the recesses of the New York subway, Jonathan Raban plashing round Britain in a boat and Bruce Chatwin discoursing on the tradition of nomadic travel writing. Fay Weldon has been commissioned to lay into the Greenham Common women's anti-nuclear movement in a piece Buford is waiting for with glee.

"Any magazine that starts to sleep dies," he says. "Nothing happens until you do something about it, and then things really start to happen."

Play On and On and On and On

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — Lately I have been thinking long thoughts about length. I am talking specifically about the duration of musical performances nowadays, but also of performances in general. The truth proclaimed from many a proscenium arch — that art is long — becomes more evident daily.

And so the audience, or at any rate the part of it that comes in contact with the seats, has had to adapt. In fact, it is my deep-down conviction that we who incessantly attend artistic events are tougher, *au fond*, than our immediate ancestors. When it comes to long-term sitting, we are developing a master race.

It may be, however, that music audiences still lag behind those of other arts in this area. The movies may be at the leading edge in audience testing. I was struck with wonder and admiration to read Vincent Canby's account of sitting through Rainer Fassbinder's 15½-hour film, "Berlin Alexanderplatz" (in two chunks, of seven and a half and eight hours). Our sturdy critic not only endured but came away convinced that he had seen a great film in the way that it should be seen. If critics have become so dauntless and indomitable, isn't it likely that film audiences also have been developing staying power? And why not music audiences? Music listeners are not sissies. I feel certain that the 15½-hour two-act opera is just around the corner.

One obvious piece of evidence in support of this opinion is the revival of American interest in Wagner's "Ring," which according to vulgar legend is music's ultimate test of audience endurance. In fact, the "Ring" is not the monster it is made out to be. It consists of about 15 hours of actual music spread out over four performances that are rarely given on consecutive evenings. The intermissions can add a touch of tedium, but a decently produced "Ring" may not really seem long at all but merely unburied.

The illusion of sublime length also has been promoted as a selling point for marathon concerts, those all-day, nonstop affairs devoted to the memory of Bach, Mozart, Schubert or some other immortal. The proliferation of these concerts in recent years indicates that audiences take satisfaction in pitting their sitting talents against the best — and the most — that the great composers can throw at them. To be sure, there is a measure of cheating in these events, since both the audience and the players slip in and out as whim or the program may dictate, with only the composer being present at all times.

However, the underlying idea, specified in the name marathon itself, is to put on a show of endurance. Part of the appeal for the audience is the satisfaction of having mortified the flesh in behalf of a departed hero.

On the lookout, as I always am, for facts to support unsubstantiated prejudices, I noticed recently that Gary Goldschneider, a pianist who obviously keeps his ear to the ground, gave a 12-hour recital consisting of all 32 Beethoven sonatas. Convinced, as he put it, that "our times demand something different from the standard recital length," Goldschneider plans to explore the marathon idea further, with programs of all 17 Mozart sonatas and of both books of Bach's "Well-Tempered

Clavier." His plans reminded me of one of the pioneers of the marathon idea, an English musician who took over a New York concert hall a few years back for an all-day examination and elucidation of American piano music. I checked in for only part of the session, but I remember thinking afterward that I had heard one long piece by no composer in particular.

There you have one of the dangers in stretching the listener's endurance: Concentration flags, consciousness comes and goes.

Erik Satie was one of the first moderns to recognize this phenomenon and to capitalize on it, writing music that he hoped would be experienced as background, in the way we experience wallpaper or furniture.

I was not present in 1963, unfortunately, when a platform of nine dedicated pianists under John Cage's command performed Satie's "Vexations" in New York. But there we had the dawning of a new era in audience testing. When the last note of the work, which consists of a single 80-second piece repeated 840 times, died away, one listener is said to have cried out "Encore!" and he may even have meant it.

Every musician knows and every listener quickly comes to understand that musical time cannot be measured in the same way as ordinary time. Each work invents its own version of the clock and forces us to accept its measurements, contingent to some extent on the quality of the performance it receives. A mediocre performance of a short opera such as "I Pagliacci" can last forever, whereas a superlatively sung and acted "Cosi Fan Tutte" can be over before you know it. Length, pure and simple, is no measure of quality or the potential for boredom.

But it can become a factor. Months ago, in Houston, Leonard Bernstein offered us an opera called "A Quiet Place," which consisted of a single two-hour domestic drama played as a sequel to his "Trouble in Tahiti." Even though the new work was enlivened by such time-honored ingredients of drama as homosexuality, bisexuality, incest and psychosis, it did not engage my interest continuously.

Despite patches of skillful music composed in Bernstein's most serious style, the opera proved to be hardly more than a series of psychoanalytical clichés and shallow homilies about the redemptive power of love. Around the hour-and-three-quarters mark I perked up, however, realizing that the composer could be on the way to take his place with Wagner, at least in terms of the clock. But no, "A Quiet Place" fell shy by some 20 minutes of matching "Das Rheingold" in the one-act-opera category, a keen disappointment for the connoisseur of musical longueurs. As it played in Houston, in fact, "A Quiet Place" was scarcely longer than the last act of "Götterdämmerung."

What I am really waiting for is a performance of Kaikhosru Shapurji Sorabji's complete "Opus Clavicembalisticum," the three-hour work that is listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as the longest nonrepeating piano piece ever written. Just thinking about a three-hour piano piece gives me cramps, but what Sorabji I have heard, mostly from his favorite pianist, Michael Habermann, I rather like.

If Habermann should ever decide that we are tough enough for the challenge, I would welcome the opportunity to show what I am made of. Calluses, mostly.

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
CONCERT — Oct. 24: ORF Sinfonietta, Michael Radulescu organ, Maria Höller soprano (Bach, Radulescu, Hindemith).
RECEITAL — Oct. 23: Christian Altemberger violin, Bruno Canino piano (Beethoven, Elmer, Grieg).
Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 13: "The Inclination Towards 'Gesamtkunstwerk': European Utopia Since 1800."
Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).
POP — Oct. 24: Harry Belafonte.
ROCK — Oct. 25: Kid Creole and the Coconuts.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
CONCERTS — Oct. 26: Stuttgart's Württemberg State Orchestra, Dennis Russell Davies conductor, Alfred Brendel piano (Wagner, Schoenberg, Liszt, Bartók).
Oct. 29: National Opera Symphony Orchestra, Sylvain Cambiagio conductor, Martina Arroyo soprano (Beethoven, Zemlin).
RECEITAL — Oct. 25: Emil and Elena Guillea piano.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Museum of Decorative Art (tel: 4.94.52).
EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 23: "Bauhaus-Dessau."
To Nov. 13: "Embroideries," dress decorations.
Radio House (tel: 11.14.15).
Oct. 27: Radio Symphony Orchestra and Choir, Arturo Tamayo conductor (Ussmanbas, Shostakovich, Varèse, Bartók).
HUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 19.07.19).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: René Magritte.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Theatre — Oct. 22 and 24: "The Tempest" (Shakespeare).
Oct. 25-27: "Macbeth" (Shakespeare).
Oct. 28 and 29: "Maydays" (Edgar).
The Pit — Oct. 22 and 24: "Mollie" (Bulgakov).
Oct. 25-27: "Arden of Feversham" (Shakespeare).
Oct. 28 and 29: "Custom of the Country" (Wright).
London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61).
English National Opera — Oct. 25: "The Valkyrie" (Wagner) Mark Elder conductor.
Oct. 26: "Rienzi" (Wagner) Herbert Eiler conductor.
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 730.40.52).
To Nov. 13: "Art of the Avant-Garde in Russia: Selections from the George Costakis Collection."

●Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.30.02).
CONCERTS — Oct. 23: London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, Richard Hickox conductor (Tippett, Lemox Berkeley, Taverner).
Oct. 26: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Charles Groves conductor, Brighton Festival Chorus and Trinity Boys Choir (Tippett, Patterson).
●Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).
Royal Ballet — Oct. 26 and 29: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky) Marius Petipa and Lev Ivanov choreography.
Oct. 24 and 27: "Manon" (Massenet) Kenneth MacMillan choreography.



Sun Ra.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

PARIS JAZZ FESTIVAL
PARIS — The fourth Paris Jazz Festival which runs from October 25 to November 1, includes:
●Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris — Oct. 31: Non-stop concert with Groupe Ultramarine, Alain Brunet Quartet, Kolner Saxophonmafia.
●Théâtre Musical de Paris — Oct. 28: Antoine Hervé Big Band, Wynnton Marsalis Quintet.
Oct. 29: Modern Jazz Quartet.
Oct. 30: Vienna Art Orchestra.

Royal Opera — Oct. 31: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky) Claudio Abbado conductor.
●Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).
Oct. 25: Squentia (Abelard, Fegfeuer, Kellin, Neidhart).
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 777.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 27: "Las Samaras," photography.

●Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73).
Oct. 25: "An Pays de Bas et d'Azur."
●Opéra de Paris (tel: 742.57.50).
Oct. 25 and 27: "Moses in Egypt" (Rossini) Georges Prétre conductor.
Oct. 26, 28, 30: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini) Alain Lombard conductor.
●Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.07.96).
RECEITAL — Oct. 25: Rudolf Serkin piano.
●Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 777.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 27: "Las Samaras," photography.

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 777.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 27: "Las Samaras," photography.

Chambery et de la Savoie, Claire Gibault conductor, Barbara Hendricks soprano (Mozart, Barber).
Oct. 26: Astor Piazzolla and His Quintet (tango music).
DANCE — To Oct. 23: French Ballet Theatre of Nancy.
OPERA — Oct. 22: "Huit Chants Pour un Roi Fou" (Davies); "Aventures et Nouvelles Aventures" (Ligeti) Ensemble Intercontemporain, Pierre Boulez conductor.

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel: 341.44.49).
OPERA — Oct. 22: "Die Soldaten" (Zimmermann) Lothar Zagrosek conductor.
Oct. 28 and 31: "Don Carlos" (Verdi).
●Eislerhalle (tel: 852.40.80).
ROCK — Oct. 25: ZZ Top.
●ICC Berlin (tel: 852.40.80).
POP — Oct. 30: Harry Belafonte.
●Jazz Festival (tel: 263.42.50).
Oct. 27: Sommer und Wasser Duo, Max Roach Double Quartet, The Uptown String Quartet, The Magnificent Force.
Oct. 28: Richard Teitelbaum, Gunter Hampel All-Stars '83, Modern Jazz Quartet, David Murray Octet, Kadri Gopalnath Group.
Oct. 29: Miles Davis Group, Sun Ra All Stars, Duke and Cover, Theurer and Schillingbach Duo, Makoto Ogasawara, Jamal.
Oct. 30: Audrey Brumson, Becky Carlton, Delois Barrett Campbell and the Barrett Sisters, Robert and Bobby McFerrin, Bessie Griffin and Freddie Washington, Denny Zeitlin, Sangam, Cecil Taylor Unit.
●Metropol (tel: 216.41.22).
Oct. 23: J. Walker & The Allstars.
●Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51).
CONCERTS — Oct. 23: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Matthias Kuntze conductor (Haydn, Torroba, De Falla).
Oct. 23: Tel Aviv String Quartet (Mendelssohn, Beethoven).
Oct. 24: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Hindemith, Hartmann, Thieck).
FRANKFURT, Jahrhunderthalle (tel: 305.66.22).
CONCERT — Oct. 30: Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, Gary Bertini conductor, Yoram Bronfman piano (Liszt, Mahler).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 23: Oskar Kokoschka.
●Oper Frankfurt (tel: 256.25.29).
MUSICAL — Oct. 24: "My Fair Lady" (Loewe) Volkmar Ollrich conductor.

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 526.44.54).
EXHIBITIONS — Oct. 30 and 31: Don Burrows Sydney Conservatorium Jazz Ensemble, Australia.
●Queen Elizabeth Stadium (tel: 524.46.88).
DANCE — Oct. 26 and 27: "East Wind" Sardono Theatre from Indonesia, Sardono Kusumo director.

JAPAN

TOKYO, Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel: 467.45.27).
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 18: "Woodblock Prints by Shiko Munakata."
●Old Folkcrafts from Tamba Province.
●Matsuzaka Museum of Art (tel: 431.82.84).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 27: "Japanese Paintings."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 11: "The Best Preserved," drawings by 17th-century Dutch artists including Rembrandt.
●Stadschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11).
OPERA — Oct. 24, 26, 30, 31: "Tales of Hoffmann" (Offenbach) Netherlands Opera.
●Stedelijk Museum (tel: 73.21.66).
EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 6: "The Photographs of J.P. Gouda."
To Nov. 6: "Video in the Eighties."

SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, Victoria Theatre (tel: 336.21.51).
To Nov. 24: Drama Festival.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL, St. Jakobstadion (tel: 42.88.96).
ROCK — Oct. 30: Kid Creole and the Coconuts.
ZÜRICH, Volkshaus (tel: 241.64.04).
Jazz Festival — Oct. 27-30: Including The Magnificent Force, Maarten Altena Octet, ICF Tentet, Irene Schweizer, International Women Improvising Group, Special Edition, Goebbels and Hart Duo, Stecker Tubepak.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 537.77.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 27: Edouard Manet.
To Jan. 8: "J. Alden Weir: An American Impressionist."

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HYATT HOTELS

Restaurants: Around Paris

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — Solid, serious and consistent — what more can one ask of a restaurant, be it a favorite bistro or grand dining room? Here, then, are three recommended restaurants — all revisited during the last few weeks — that fit the bill.

Pierre Traiteur is a classic and comfortable neighborhood spot, filled with regulars day and night. Frenchmen who come by themselves or with large groups to enjoy the hearty bistro fare. Ingredients here are first-rate, and care is taken in preparation.

Two classic and commonly found dishes — the *magret de canard* and *gratin dauphinois* — are worth noting here, since Pierre Traiteur does them exceptionally well. Few restaurants seem to take much care with either dish these days, and it's a shame. Here, the mackerel doesn't arrive soggy, old and laden with cheap wine or vinegar, as it does in many restaurants. Rather, the silvery, hearty fish is cooked briefly in a nice autumn blend of apple cider, cider vinegar and apple halves, making for a fine, satisfying first course.

Everyone loves potato gratins, and the French have such deliciously fresh potatoes that one wonders why more restaurants don't make the effort to serve a good gratin. Great potatoes make all the difference, and in Pierre Traiteur's version of *gratin dauphinois*, the potatoes are sliced perfectly thin (the classic thickness is that of a 5-franc coin) then cooked long and slowly in a blend of cream, milk, salt and pepper with just a touch of Gruyère cheese.

Other dishes worth trying here include the fresh terrine of foie gras, perfectly cooked veal kidneys served with the *gratin dauphinois* and a simple but delicious *côte de boeuf*, or rib of beef. The wine list is small, baguettes fresh and crispy, desserts a bit boring, and service warm and friendly.

L'Ami Louis is great any time of year, but since cool weather allows us to dig into heartier fare, this is the season to truly make a night of it in this historic rumble-bumble bistro.

Chef Antoine Magnin, now well past 80, still serves some of the best foie gras in town (and, unquestionably, the biggest portions), he roasts a chicken better than anyone's grandmother, and his giant mounds of tiny *pommes alouettes*, or fresh shoestring potatoes, still open eyes wide as they come sizzling out of his crammed, copper-filled kitchen.

Beverly Hills Bans Sightseeing Buses

by Mynna Oliver

LOS ANGELES — The ever-popular sightseeing bus tours to the homes of screen stars have been halted at the Beverly Hills city limits. The city won court permission to keep the buses of Gray Line Tour Co., Stadline Tours Inc., Funbus Systems Inc. and the Pinetree Service Corp. off its quiet, tree-lined streets.

"It means we are looking probably at being put out of our business in Beverly Hills the way it has been operated for the last 37 years," said Wesley Beverlin, attorney for the giant Gray Line, which led the bus companies to court. Beverlin said the tour bus operators would consider appealing the decision by Judge Leon Savitch of Los Angeles Superior Court.

The Gray Line president, Donald McCamack, failed to sway the court when he said, "Our company's ability to continue to be able

to render sightseeing tour service to Beverly Hills is vital to its very survival." Over the last five years, McCamack said, the stars' homes tours lured 39 percent of the company's passengers and accounted for 45 percent — \$15.8 million — of its revenue.

At peak periods, camera-toting tourists filled 19 buses a day rolling from Los Angeles, Anaheim and San Diego to the elegant area between Sunset and Santa Monica boulevards where Lucille Ball, James Stewart, Jack Benny and 32 other well-known entertainers did or reside.

Since 1965, Beverly Hills has banned vehicles weighing more than 6,000 pounds (13,200 kilograms) from its streets. The tour buses, which exceed that weight, had escaped the restriction because of permits from the California Public Utilities Commission.

But the commission recently relinquished its 47-year jurisdiction over tour bus companies. In June, Beverly Hills began ticketing the tour buses for violating the weight restriction ordinance, prompting the civil suit.

Gray Line argued that the restrictions were discriminatory because Rapid Transit District buses — public transport weighing the same and often belching more smoke — roam Beverly Hills. McCamack even pointed out that stretch limousines so common in Beverly Hills weigh 5,120 pounds empty and can exceed 3 tons with 7 passengers and baggage.

Judge Savitch, however, refused the bus operators' request that he enjoin enforcement of the Beverly Hills weight restriction against them, saying that the city clearly had the right to regulate the tour buses now that the state agency has stepped out of the picture. He discounted the claims of discrimination on grounds that Rapid Transit District passenger buses remain regulated by the state and are not subject to Beverly Hills law.

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Currency risk assessment and market strategy.
Jeffrey C. Donahue, Manager, Foreign Exchange Risks, Union Carbide Corporation.

How to measure the success of exposure management.
Claudio Mercalli, Group Treasurer, Pirelli.

Computer technology and foreign exchange dealing.
Harish Donadon, Director and Head of Banking Services, Hill Samuel Co. Ltd.

Money market investment opportunities.
Steven S. Licht, Deputy Chairman, Crédit Suisse First Boston.

Luncheon address: LDC debt financing.
Walter O. Habermeyer, Counsellor and Treasurer, International Monetary Fund.

The use of currency baskets in managing exposure.
Kalervo Salini, Treasurer, Finnboard.

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Alan Karshaw, Manager of Treasury, Kuwait Petroleum Int'l.

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Arnold Staloff, President, F.A.C., Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

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Robert Triffin, Professor of Economics, University of Louvain.

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Daniel H. Hodson, Finance Director, Unigate Plc.

The use of ECUs for invoicing intracompany accounts.
Gino Ricci, International Treasurer, Compagnie de Saint-Gobain.

Luncheon address: The effect of monetary policy on exchange rates.
Christopher W. McMahon, Deputy Governor, Bank of England.

After ten years of floating exchange rates, does price parity theory have any relevance?
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TRAVEL

Taking the High Road to Ladakh

by Jennifer Gill

LEH, Kashmir — As the bus swings around the bend, part of it is actually suspended over the ravine. Peering the end has come, one looks down the sheer rock face at the meandering river hundreds of feet below. At 3,529 meters (about 11,500 feet), the Zojila pass in Kashmir, on the road between Srinagar, the capital, and Leh, the principal town of the Ladakh district, is in fact one of the lower in the Himalayan chain. Because of its narrowness, the pass is the first to become snowbound and the last to be cleared — July and August are the only months when it is possible to reach Ladakh overland, although air service links Leh and Srinagar throughout the year.

The road is choked with trucks and buses, bumper to bumper, the military dark-green, canvas-covered trucks contrasting with the bright red, green and blue "public transport" trucks that carry winter provisions up the less-accessible villages in the mountains. Little triangular stones placed on the edge of the drop testify to the frequent fatal accidents of the Sikh drivers. "In memory of Rajbir Singh, Mahatim Singh and Gulab Singh." Travelers all know the story of the 32-truck army convoy: one after the other, 31 went over the edge on a sharp bend; only the last one managed to stop, rocking on the brink above the void.

Ladakh is a remote and desolate region on the northeast frontier of India, wedged in the Indus River valley between the Karakoram and the Himalayas; beyond them lies Tibet. Leh lies just above the rolling, brown Indus River and borders on the Karakoram range, which is dominated by Mount Godwin-Austen, or K2 — 8,611 meters high. The area has remained unchanged since it was virtually closed to outsiders from the end of World War II until 1974. Even now, one is not allowed into the restricted area patrolled by the Indian Army, which maneuvers painstakingly up and down the mountain passes.

Like a line of ants, the convoys of trucks, civilian buses and military vehicles crawl and shudder up the mountains, in and out of the hairpin bends, sometimes stopping for no apparent reason except that trucks and buses, occasionally visible high on a different section of the road, are also stationary. Reminders of mortality abound: Signs painted in English on the rocks warn that "Fast is fatal: Slow and steady wins the day." "Beat death, drive slowly." "Use caution: think of your family."

The road to Leh passes through several valleys and busy settlements under towering mountains and in river valleys, and crosses the Himalayan range, before reaching the Indus valley at Khatlatse: two days of exhausting, nerve-racking and bone-jarring road. The stopover point for the night is the ancient town of Kargil, which used to be an important bazaar on the old silk trading routes from China.

The buses assemble in dusty, honking convoys at 5 A.M., and the mysterious logic of the timetable has become part of the rhythm of the mountains. After an hour's delay in the still-dark morning, the only explanation available from the Sikh bus-driver is, "It is a mystery." Then it is discovered that the bus has been waiting for someone to pick up a clutch plate delivered for his truck.

Beyond Kargil the mountain terrain becomes noticeably different. Beyond the lush mountain pastures of the Vale of Kashmir, the green slopes rising up to the vivid blue of the glaciers high above, everything becomes increasingly monochrome. The giant slabs of snow lining the road, unmet even in the summer because of the altitude, are brown with dust. The grass-covered slopes are replaced by desert-like stones and sand. The melted glaciers leave behind a desolate scene: mounds of broken rocks and gravel, everything blending into the barrenness of the brown rock of the mountains.

These are all signs that the convoy is entering "moonland," "Little Tibet" or "the last Shangri-la," all popular names for Ladakh. The Himalayas form a barrier to rain clouds coming from the south, so Ladakh's annual rainfall is as slight as the Sahara's. As a result, Ladakh is a "moonland" devoid of vegetation except near rivers running from distant glaciers or melting snow.

Leaving the plains of India the traveler is warned against the debilitating effects of altitude sickness, for Leh is situated at 3,554 meters. (The highest mountain in Europe, Mont Blanc, is 4,807 meters high.) On reaching Leh and not immediately being assailed by breathlessness or nausea, the visitor may feel like a candidate for the Everest Without Oxygen Expedition, but the thin air soon takes its toll.

On the edge of town, soldiers sit dug into the sand behind barbed-wire enclosures. Their tanks and jeeps contrast strangely with the gold-tipped, white stone chortens, Buddhist memorials, some of them more than six feet (two meters) tall.

The bus stops in a cloud of dust on the edge of a flat, grassless field. Suddenly out of the dust haze, a band of horsemen appears, the same tones of brown as the sand and the mountains, galloping thunderously after a ball. They are practicing for a big polo match later in the week.

Within a few minutes, the visitor is surrounded by swarms of little boys and not-so-little boys, with hair shorn into dark spikes, their Tibetan-Mongol features and brown faces enhancing their dark, slant-



The palace dominates Leh.

ing eyes. They are selling everything from hotel rooms and pieces of amethyst to soft drinks, grubby mementos and hashish.

Iqbal, the most persistent and seemingly organized of the boys, eventually wins out over the others in the melee and takes the tourist back to his family home, which sometimes serves as a guest house. He explains proudly in Indian-accented English, "Yes, yes, I am the boss, and I am 14 years old. My father has no time, he is a businessman." His father runs the "Lucky Store," a grocery shop in the crowded main street.

The house is on a rough dirt track, situated in the maze of pathways around which the dwellings of the settlement are clustered, dominated by the abandoned Palace of the Kings of Ladakh. Built in the 16th century, the ruins seem to be a part of the mountain ridge they are perched on. The palace's steep walls, topped with fluttering prayer flags, slope up eight stories, with the same gray-brown mud finish as the rest of the houses in town. It is a perfect example of the Tibetan architectural influence in Ladakh, almost identical to the larger Potala palace in Lhasa.

Ladakh was a province of Tibet until the 10th century, when the Tibetan empire collapsed and Ladakh became a kingdom. The present Namgyal dynasty, descendants of the kings of Tibet, dates to the 16th century. Stepping between the patters of yak dung drying on the roofs of the houses — to be used later for fuel — one can see, even higher above the palace, the Leh Gompa. This little monastery, hanging precariously from the rock, is testament to the predominant religion in Ladakh, a Tibetan-Lamaist form of Buddhism. At the top of the Lamaist pantheon is the divine trinity of Avalokitesvara, Manjushri and Vajrapani. Elaborate paintings, or *tankas*, and gold statues of these three deities are to be found in the dark, inner recesses of many of the gompas scattered along the valley.

The magenta-robed young monk collecting rupees at the door apparently belongs to the yellow-capped, or Gelugpa, sect which follows the Dalai Lama as a reincarnation of the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara. Ladakh is reputedly one of the few places where the culture resembles that of old Tibet, which disappeared with the Chinese invasion in 1951. Even though Chinese policy toward Tibet changed in 1980, when refugees were invited to return and religious control was greatly relaxed, the number of Tibetan refugees in Ladakh seems to have remained unchanged.

Not far up the Indus valley from Leh is the Sonam Ling Tibetan refugee settlement, which houses more than 2,000 people. They have been there since the early 1960s, when, following the lead of the Dalai Lama, they fled to India after an abortive anti-Chinese uprising. Sonam has become an important center of the study of Tibetan literature and history as well as Buddhist philosophy in its pure form.

The sudden roar of the generator starting up at dusk seems to echo across the valley to the distant Karakoram, their snowcapped peaks now glowing pink in the setting sun. The raucous whistling and shouting from the cinema stop abruptly at 11 P.M., when the town turns black as the generator is switched off.

London Letter

Continued from page 7

"Best of Young British Novelists" — plays a certain part in London's present enthusiasm for new writers.

Widely covered by the press, the campaign — which named 20 novelists under the age of 40 who represent "the quality and promise of contemporary fiction" — generated considerable controversy. There were complaints about the idea of a list, complaints that the list was too exclusive or not exclusive enough. Private Eye and Punch satirized it, and even several of the authors on the list questioned its seriousness and purpose. Still, more than 2,500 booksellers participated in the campaign, and the Book Marketing Council reports that sales of the books of the writers mentioned increased by 328 percent during the campaign.

"Best of Young British Novelists" is, of course, only the measure of the council's promotions — promotions that represent British publishing's response to the recession and reflect what John Gross, the former editor of The Times Literary Supplement, calls the new "invasion of hype."

"No doubt it's always existed," he says, "but it's changed in the last few years. The gulf between the big commercial success and the rest has widened, and the casualty is the kind of novel that would have sold 3,000 copies, the biography that would have sold 2,500, where the author jugged along and the public jugged along. Publishing here — it's become a mirror image of what you have in America."

It seems that a measure of American-style hype has also become attached to the Booker Prize, Britain's most prestigious literary award, which is to be announced next week. Newspapers carry full-page stories on nominees, bets are placed on probable winners, and the actual award ceremony is carried live on television. In addition to £10,000 (\$15,000), the prize assures the winner of increased sales and wide public recognition — something that for young or little-known authors can substantially alter their careers.

Salman Rushdie, for instance, was delighted even to find a publisher for "Midnight's Children." At the time, his editor said that she would be happy if it sold 2,500 copies. After winning the Booker Prize in 1981, however, the novel appeared on the best-seller lists and has sold more than 30,000 copies in hard-cover. Its success enabled Rushdie to quit his job in advertising.

Clearly, he is an exception. On the whole, it is more difficult for a novelist to earn a living in Britain than in the United States. The average advance for a serious novel tends to range from £1,000 to £3,000, and advances for established authors are usually modest as well. In fact, to make money, literary agents say, English authors are really dependent on sales in the United States; Britain, after all, has a home market roughly a quarter the size of America's, and given the country's heavy patronage of libraries, book-buying is still largely confined to the upper- and upper-middle-classes.

Even though the Arts Council and various regional arts associations provide certain subsidies, grants and fellowships are still scarce;

and creative writing programs, which provide a living for so many American writers, have never really caught on.

Instead of teaching, many British novelists support themselves by writing for film, television and radio; others write reviews and essays. In this respect, as Clive James points out, "the idea of being a man of letters is still very much alive." James himself maintains a remarkably varied career: In addition to being a critic, television host and memoirist, he has recently published a first novel titled "Brilliant Creatures."

Because advances and free-lance fees are modest, British writers are forced to be both versatile and prolific. A.N. Wilson, for instance, at the age of 32, has written six critically acclaimed novels and two biographies and, as literary editor of The Spectator, also writes regular reviews. He is currently at work on a life of Hilaire Belloc.

Auberon Waugh, the author of five novels and "The Last Word," a sharply observed account of the Jeremy Thorpe trial, maintains a similarly hectic schedule: In addition to weekly pieces for The Spectator and The Daily Mail, he contributes fortnightly columns to The Sunday Telegraph and Private Eye, writes monthly pieces for Queen magazine, Books and Bookmen and Business Investment and does the occasional free-lance article as well. "You have to be sort of a machine," he says, noting that he has four children to support. "Writers are treated like dirt in England — they're kept down and poor. But I think it's healthy for a writer. I think the trouble with American writers is they start taking themselves too seriously, because everyone else takes them too seriously. I think writers should be rather sad and neglected."

In poetry, too, says Morrison, who co-edited the recent "Penguin Book of Contemporary British Poets," the British have taken an increasingly provincial, insular view. "American poetry since Robert Lowell we know nothing about," he says. "And I suspect on your side, Americans don't know much about [contemporary] English poetry." Although Philip Larkin — who is widely expected to succeed John Betjeman as poet laureate — Ted Hughes and Geoffrey Hill are recognized in the United States, such younger English poets as Craig Raine, Christopher Reid, Andrew Motion and James Fenton have yet to win any real American following.

Although Morrison argues that many of the younger poets demonstrate more sympathy toward Modernism than Larkin's generation did, most critics feel that English poetry, in Michael Holroyd's words, "is now in a period of consolidation rather than experimentation."

Nikos Stangos, a former Penguin poetry editor, goes even further. Most of the verse being written today, he says, is representative of a retrogressive movement that began in the early '70s and ushered in a "dark age of English provincialism."

"The British never really accepted the Modernist tradition," he says. "They resented it and tolerated it only as they had to. It was the Georgians versus Ezra Pound and Ezra Pound lost."

writing the great English novel. You turn out a novel or a screenplay — that's the job."

Compared to the American novel, there is often a difference in manner and tone as well. "We're getting more different rather than more alike," says Victoria Glendinning. English novels, she adds, "tend to have an understatement, a brevity, an irony — where you can't be sure if anything's serious — whereas Americans have been taught to take it straight. We find it difficult to think anyone can be that serious. It's a different way of dealing with the world."

In fact, while British writers will acknowledge a debt to the American novel — "I think the novel of the 20th century is American, as the 19th century's was Russian," says Amis. "It has to do with postwar American confidence, a confidence we really lack." — there has also been a growing sense of British self-assertion. "As America became more and more boldly an imperial power," says Karl Miller, the editor of The London Review, "there was a tendency to see America as culturally wholly successful and other countries not. The new view is apt to be modified." The flow back and forth across the Atlantic has become increasingly problematic, and in some cases a kind of prejudice prevails. "While Americans think we're miniaturists," says John Gross, "English people tend to think Americans suffer from gigantism."

Indeed, such British authors as D.M. Thomas and John Fowles, who take on large issues and employ modern, experimental techniques, are regarded by British critics as being more American than English; and their novels have done far better in the United States. As Blake Morrison observes, "Success in America is often penalized here."

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Istanbul, the Golden City

by Marvine Howe

ISTANBUL — Legend has it that the stones and soil of Istanbul are made of gold. It is the dream of every Turk to live in Istanbul, the land of golden opportunity, a vigorous city of business, finance and art, like an oriental New York. People buy and sell almost everything, including the Galata Bridge and Tower.

This cosmopolitan city was once the capital of three great empires, and each has left its mark: the Romans their defense walls and aqueduct, the Byzantines their churches, and the Ottomans their palaces and mosques. But Istanbul's charm is its setting on the Bosphorus, linking Europe and Asia. There's nothing quite like the green hills along the strait, the shimmering skyline on the Golden Horn at sunset and the early morning mist on the Sea of Marmara.

The city has its flaws, of course, most of them the work of modern civilization. Factories, warehouses and oil-storage tanks have been erected on the shores of the Bosphorus. Even worse has been the influx of people from rural areas over the last 30 years, with the rich building high-rise apartments and the poor their squalid shacks, changing the landscape of the Bosphorus hills.

"In my childhood, some 40 years ago, there were about 700,000 inhabitants," said Celik Guleroy, general director of the Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey. "Now, Greater Istanbul has a population of about 10 million and nobody knows the city limits. The new city has lost its old harmony and esthetic quality. The modest dimensions are gone, and so are the natural shorelines, the pastel colors, the gardens and fields, and only the names of streets remain — like Pistachio Street, White Jasmine Street, Lemon Flower Street and the Monastery with Black Cherries Street."

The Touring Club is attempting to protect and save special buildings and green areas for future generations. It has a dozen restoration projects under way, including Yildiz Park and Emirgan Park with their fine 19th-century pavilions, most of which have been converted into cafe-museums. Finishing touches are being put on the majestic neoclassical White Pavilion at Emirgan, which is to be used as a concert hall. Restoration of the Khedive's Palace, a magnificent Art Nouveau building on the Asian side of the Bosphorus, is being completed and the palace is scheduled to open next year as a tea-house with concert and conference facilities. Work is also near completion on a 19th-century mansion in the Hagia Sophia area, along with a dozen houses that were falling into ruins, which are to be opened next year as an old-style hotel and pensions.

The visitor who arrives in Istanbul for the first time, however, will hardly be aware of the changing lifestyle. Istanbul, for the outsider, is almost as mysterious and exciting as Byzantium or Constantinople, as the city used to be known.

The heart of Istanbul is the Golden Horn, the narrow waterway that divides the European part in two, with the old imperial town of Stamboul on the right bank and the Galata port and business district on the left. From the Galata Bridge can be seen the city's finest monuments: the church of Hagia Sophia, Topkapi Palace, the Blue Mosque, the New Mosque and the Mosque of Suleiman the Magnificent, the Galata Tower and, in the distance, the Bosphorus suspension bridge.

Travelers who insist on a view of the Bosphorus will have to pay for it at the luxury Hilton, where a room for two costs 18,700 to 25,000 lire (about \$30 to \$105) a night, or at Bep Marmara, the former Intercontinental (26,000 lire), or at the Sheraton (18,900 to 22,700 lire). But the view is just about as good at the Carlton (6,000 lire) and a number of smaller hotels.

One of everybody's favorite hotels is the

Pera Palas (7,500 lire), which is celebrating its 100th birthday. The list of dignitaries who have stayed there is almost endless, from the former king and queen of Albania and the former shah of Iran, to Mata Hari, Greta Garbo, Zsa Zsa Gabor and Agatha Christie. You can still visit the suite where Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey, used to stay. Try to get a room overlooking the Golden Horn and take a meal or at least tea in the Belle Epoque dining room.

The best way to enjoy Istanbul is to walk around and look and smell and savor. But if your time is limited, there are both group and tailor-made tours.

If you've been planning to visit Istanbul, the Anatolian Civilizations exhibition offers a compelling reason to do so soon. It opened at the end of May and was scheduled to close at the end of this month; however, the organizers have extended the exhibition until Dec. 31 because of many requests to keep the show going.

Sponsored by the Council of Europe, the exhibition covers the history of the peninsula from prehistoric times to the present. There are two main centers for the exhibition: the 6th-century Byzantine Saint Irene Church and the 15th-century Topkapi Palace, where one can see the vast sweep of cultures from prehistoric times to the 20th-century Ottomans. In a number of side exhibits, Turkish carpets and costumes are on display at the Ibrahim Pasha Palace, tombstones at the Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art, musical instruments at the House of the Whirling Dervishes and elaborate royal tents at the Military Museum.

As if that weren't enough, there's also an exhibition of Islamic art: calligraphy, miniatures and imperial edicts are on display at the Sulemaniye Library; Islamic sacred relics can be seen at Topkapi; Islamic tiles and ceramics can be seen at the Archaeological Museum; and Islamic architecture at the Ataturk Cultural Center.

As in most Turkish museums, the admission fee is low, but you must pay extra to take a camera inside, even if you don't use it. The daily city tours are also worthwhile: most of the main monuments can be seen in a day. A typical Byzantine tour includes the lovely Kariye Museum with some of the best mosaics and frescoes known, the Hippodrome and Hagia Sophia. The Ottoman tour includes the main mosques and the covered bazaar. A Bosphorus tour features the magnificent marble Dolmabahce Palace, last residence of the sultans, Camlica Hill on the Asian side and Beykozbeyli, a fishing village. The cost is about 5,000 lire for a half-day tour.

Main Street has moved from Ishtikol out to Cumhuriyet Street and Sisli, now the most fashionable shopping area. Leather shops — shoes and suits — are worth visiting, as well as cotton goods stores and jewelry. Beyond the Hilton, Derishow offers very soft, top-quality leather, relatively expensive: 36,000 to 42,000 lire for a jacket and 21,000 lire for skirt or pants.

Then there's the covered bazaar. The experts express doubts about the "antiquities" dis-

played in the maze of some 5,000 shops, but browsers still find good buys.

The best rugs and kilims — carpets woven without pile — are found outside the bazaar, on Nuruosmaniye Street. The smaller shops offer better prices than the big shops, like Bazaar 54, but watch out for the quality of the goods. There's no standard price, but an old kilim can cost anywhere from 25,000 to 500,000 lire while new kilims can range from 7,000 to 100,000 lire. There are leather goods everywhere, but some buyers prefer to go to Derimod, a wholesale shop on the road to the airport.

The Istanbulis' favorite entertainment is eating out, and no wonder: they have one of the world's greatest cuisines. The Turkish art of cooking was developed and refined in the Ottoman court, particularly in the Topkapi Palace, where the kitchens were the most important part of the building. Scores of chefs and aides from all over the empire were employed to dream up new delicacies.

Today, visitors can enjoy a typical Turkish meal — *meze* (hors d'oeuvres such as eggplant and zucchini) and kebabs — at Topkapi Palace, but the quality and style have deteriorated substantially. The view from Topkapi of the Bosphorus and Sea of Marmara makes up for imperfections in the cuisine.

Likewise, the bucolic Abdullah's at Emirgan, which used to be superb, has suffered somewhat from renown, but still offers first-class *meze*. Dinner for two with wine comes to about 10,000 lire.

In town, there's a seemingly infinite choice of good restaurants in almost any price range. The Divan Hotel is expensive, but is reputed to serve the best Turkish food around. Liman, in the Turkish Maritime building, is the place for a business lunch; a splendid view of the Golden Horn and excellent seafood, at 7,000 lire for two.

The great thing to do, of course, is to lunch or dine in one of the popular restaurants on the Bosphorus, like Kurye, Antik or Sureyya at Arnavutkoy. A fish dinner for two with wine runs from about 3,500 lire to 7,000 lire. The Palet restaurants at Tarabya are fun although they cater to tour groups; fish kebab, *meze* and live music for about 6,000 lire for two. The place for fashionable Turks these days is Samdan at Etiler, where an evening of drinks, dinner and dancing totals about 20,000 lire a couple.

Travel agencies provide Istanbul by Night tours, which usually include a mediocre meal and a show of belly dancing and folk music at the Galata Tower or the Kervansaray for about 6,500 lire a person. Most Turks, however, prefer the shows at San or Maxim.

If you decide to go on your own to a typical Turkish music hall, beware: dinner, show and a couple of drinks should cost about 7,000 lire a person; but if they put a bottle of whiskey on the table and you finish it off, the evening's bill could run to 100,000 lire or more.

Another evening activity is the sound and light show near Hagia Sophia, in French, German and English, free of charge. The show usually runs from June to mid-October, when it gets too chilly.

The Istanbul fall season now revolves around the new Ataturk Cultural Center, with a full program of opera, ballet, theater and concerts; they are usually worthwhile, even for those who don't understand Turkish.

Then there are the day and evening cruises along the Bosphorus, offered by both the Hilton and the Sheraton, through October; the buffet lunch cruise costs about 6,000 lire a person; the dinner cruise, 7,200 lire.

Most Turks and some adventurous visitors tour the Bosphorus and environs with the many local steamers that make frequent runs all day in summer. An hour-and-a-half excursion to the Princes Islands, for example, costs only about 150 lire, but it is often mobbed with people sitting on the floor of the boat.

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A Touch of Islam in New Mexico

by Judy Giannettino

ABIQUITO, New Mexico — The adobe mosque is hidden among the juniper trees and scrub bushes that dot the rolling hills of northern New Mexico. But for the 20 families living north of this 300-year-old Spanish village, the building, with its self-supporting domed roofs, vaults and arches, is the focal point of their small colony and, supporters say, the only rural Moslem mosque in the United States.

"We're not building a community. We're not trying to change what is already here," says Nuridin Durkee, a native of New York who converted to Islam from Catholicism 17 years ago. His nonprofit educational and religious organization, Dar al-Islam, hopes eventually to attract 100 to 150 families to the colony 75 miles (121 kilometers) northwest of Santa Fe, deep in the American Southwest.

The 2,260-square-foot (203-square-meter) mosque was designed by the Egyptian architect Hassan Fathy, who found his inspiration in the traditional building techniques of the Nubians of Upper Egypt. Its rounded arches, which use no framework, are built of mud bricks by master craftsman trained in skills that have almost died out.

The money needed to complete the project and used to buy the land comes to Dar al-Islam from Moslems all over the world. "You know, people hear the word 'Moslem' and they think we're all rich, with an oil well in each pocket," Durkee says. "Well, that's not the case. We get the money from private donations. It's like any nonprofit organization."

Sahil Kabbani, a Saudi Arabian businessman and a director of Dar al-Islam, explains how the colony came about — partly, he says, because he always wanted to "repay America" for the education he received at Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Massachusetts.

He and Durkee devised the idea of Dar al-Islam after meeting in Mecca several years ago. "We both had the same dream — to bring Islam to America," Kabbani says. "And since Nuridin was a Western Moslem, we knew it could work. We knew he could communicate with Americans."

There are projects like this all over the country, but they're in urban settings," says Durkee. "We wanted to be able to build this foundation in an area where we felt we could expand our project in a peaceful environment."

The topography is similar to the Middle East. So is the climate. And the people, the Spanish people, they're traditional and conservative. We're traditional and conservative. We

hire some of the people from Abiquiu and we use a lot of their facilities, like the school, until we can get ours done."

Most of the Moslems — a mix of Americans and Middle Easterners — work at Dar al-Islam, Durkee says, either helping with the construction or teaching the 40 children who live here. There is no exact figure for the overall number here other than Dar al-Islam's listing of 20 families.

The mosque, built out of clay, mud, straw and adobe bricks, was dedicated in June 1981. The bricks are smaller than those conventionally used," says Durkee. "They were laid by hand in the way it was done almost 1,000 years ago. It's a much cheaper way to build."

Wooden doors, handmade by Dar al-Islam members, open into the mosque, which is bare except for a colorful Mexican-tiled foot wash on the side and a row of wooden boxes where worshippers place their shoes before entering various praying rooms.

Plans for the 1,200 acres (486 hectares) Dar al-Islam purchased for \$1.3 million include a school and library, a medical center, several small houses and "one day, hopefully, a hotel-motel complex and restaurant," Durkee says. The complex is expected to take 10 years to complete.

© 1983 The Associated Press

This image shows a full-page scan of a financial newspaper, specifically the Herald Tribune. The page is filled with numerous columns of stock market data, including company names, stock symbols, and their corresponding prices. The layout is organized into several sections, with some areas containing larger headlines or specific reports. At the top right, there is a prominent advertisement for "Easter Eggs and 400% Profits". Below this, there are more advertisements, including one for "Capital Gains Research". The bottom of the page features the newspaper's masthead, "Herald Tribune", along with its publication details and a global distribution claim.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Ennia and Ago, the Dutch Insurers, Sign Accord for Merger Next Month

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Ennia and AGO Holding said Thursday that they have signed a merger agreement setting up a new company called Ago, which will rank as the Netherlands' second-largest insurance group after Nationale Nederlanden. The combined revenue of Ennia and Ago in 1982 was 7 billion guilders (\$2.4 billion).

The merger is expected to come into effect on Nov. 30 following shareholder meetings of the two companies Nov. 17. Ordinary shares of Ago will be quoted on the stock exchanges of Amsterdam, London, Basel, Geneva and Zurich.

According to earlier statements, the AGO Association, holder of all AGO shares, will transfer its nominal 50-million-guilder AGO share capital to Ennia in return for nominal 55.5-million-guilder ordinary and nominal 30-million-guilder preferred Ennia shares.

Bonn Cabinet to Meet on Steel Plan
BONN (AP) — The cabinet of Chancellor Helmut Kohl will decide next Wednesday whether to finance the merger of the steel-making units of Thyssen and Krupp Stahl, an Economics Ministry spokesman said Thursday. Mr. Kohl met late Wednesday with key ministers, including Economics Minister Otto Lambrecht, to discuss West Germany's steel and shipyard industry.

Early Thursday Mr. Lambrecht told the West German news agency, DPA, that government assistance for the steel merger would be made available only if the two companies reduced their demands for public funds. He also said that the government to call on the European Community to limit steel imports to West Germany.

The Thyssen-Krupp forms a key element of proposals to streamline the industry in face of excess capacity and a slump in demand. Merger negotiations failed a week ago when Thyssen Chairman Dieter Spethmann demanded that the government finance 1.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$579 million) in costs connected with the merger. The government is understood to be offering 300 million DM.

Director of Guinness Peat Resigns

LONDON (Reuters) — A Guinness Peat Group non-executive director, Giorgio Rossi, has resigned from the board after disagreeing with the terms for a merger with Moore's Trust, Guinness Peat said Thursday.

Mr. Rossi is a director of Cofa, a Swiss-Luxembourg investment company that holds 8.23 percent of Guinness Peat, the London-based investment banking and financial services concern. He favored the merger plan but considered the 40-pence-a-share price at which Guinness Peat shares were underwritten in the offer too low. Guinness Peat shares were last quoted on the stock exchange at 46 pence.

FTC Chief's Former GM Tie Cited

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Chrysler on Wednesday called on Federal Trade Commission Chairman James C. Miller to disqualify himself from ruling on the joint venture between General Motors and Toyota because he was paid more than \$50,000 in consulting fees from GM.

Joseph A. Califano Jr., a lawyer representing Chrysler, wrote to Mr. Miller that his participation in the case would "leave a cloud of suspicion" over any decision on the GM-Toyota plan, which the FTC is reviewing for possible antitrust violations. Mr. Califano also hinted that if the FTC approves the venture, Chrysler would challenge the ruling in court.

Mr. Miller worked as a consultant for GM between 1978 and 1980 on Occupational Safety and Health Administration enforcement cases against the automaker. GM and Toyota have announced a \$300-million plan to produce a new subcompact car in a now abandoned GM plant in Fremont, California. Chrysler and Ford have challenged the venture on the grounds that it could create a "monopoly" in the auto industry.

Nissan Opposition to U.K. Plant Ends

TOKYO (Reuters) — The chairman of Nissan Motor, Katsuji Kawamata, has dropped his reservations about a company proposal to build a car plant in Britain, a company spokesman said Thursday. The long-stalled project is still opposed by Nissan's union, industry sources said.

Klöckner to Change Corporate Status

DUISBURG (Reuters) — Klöckner and Co. will change its corporate status from Jan. 1, 1984, to comply with the altered legal standing of its owners, the West German trading group said Thursday.

Starting in January, the company will be a *Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien*, a company limited by shares but having one or more partners. It currently is a limited partnership in which the private foundation, the Peter Klöckner-Familienstiftung, is sole limited partner, owning the bulk of the company.

U.S. Jobless Claims Rise Slightly

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The number of people seeking state unemployment benefits for the first time increased to 413,000 for the week ended Oct. 8, a gain of 10,000 over the previous week but not a major gain, the Labor Department reported Thursday.

A department spokesman, Steve McMann, said the rise in the seasonally adjusted figure represented a normal weekly fluctuation in new benefit claims. The week before, claims fell by 12,000. A year ago, during the depths of the recession, the number of seasonally adjusted initial claims was 669,000.

Brazil Seen Unlikely to Meet Terms

(Continued from Page 11)

held down, thus persuading participants in Brazil's economy not to raise prices.

In September, the IMF orchestrated a tentative agreement between the Brazilian government and industrialized governments and banks under which Brazil agreed to a long list of specific objectives. Compliance was in doubt, however, even when the terms were first being negotiated during the summer.

The objectives included a reduction in the inflation rate, from the 70 percent of the last 12 months to 35 percent by the end of 1984, and a reduction of the deficit in Brazil's balance of payments to \$6 billion or \$7 billion next year from \$15 billion last year. Brazil also agreed

to sharp cuts in public spending, elimination of subsidies to wheat farmers and cuts in the growth of the money supply.

Some of these provisions are already in jeopardy. *Gazeta Mercantil*, Brazil's leading financial newspaper, reported this week that economists at the government-financed Getulio Vargas Foundation found that prices soared 6 percent in a recent 10-day period. Another article announced that the federal budget deficit would exceed the IMF goals.

The IMF agreement is still not official. Hundreds of banks that have lent to Brazil have to accept its terms; only the biggest participated in the negotiations. Also, Brazil has to demonstrate before mid-November a determination to live up to the terms. The board of the IMF will meet to vote on the program at that time.

Mr. Chancel, director of research in the Institute of Economics at the Getulio Vargas Foundation, said the IMF requirement that Brazil reduce its balance of payments deficit would only result in production bottlenecks in the economy and an eventual rise in unemployment.

Squabbling Exporters Worsen the Prospects For New Tea Agreement

By Brij Khindaria

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Prospects for an international tea agreement that would bring more predictability to world tea prices have worsened considerably because of continuing squabbles among the main tea-producing countries.

Arguments have become so divisive that some producers see further talks as futile.

The latest round of talks among producers ended Friday at the Rotterdam-based International Tea Promotion association are forecast by some participants to be the first step towards disbanding the association, created only two years ago.

Sri Lanka, the second-largest tea exporter, has already withdrawn, while India, the largest exporter, paying nearly half the association's budget, delayed an earlier decision to withdraw pending further talks among producers.

Kenya, the third-largest exporter and the newest major factor in world markets, is the only major country satisfied with the association, which it hopes will help to erode some of India's and Sri Lanka's market shares in Europe and the United States.

Separate talks in Geneva among tea producers and consumers for an International Tea Agreement ended inconclusively last Friday. These talks are likely to be abandoned altogether if producers fail to settle their differences when they meet again, without the consumers, in Geneva next June 23.

The International Tea Agreement would try to stabilize tea prices through export controls, as compared with the Rotterdam-based association, which promotes tea as a drink.

The main argument among the Big Three now is on the size of export quotas that each should have over the next three to five years to prevent excessive supplies from depressing prices.

The current climate for negotiations is the best in nearly a decade because prices are at about 150 pence (\$2.25) a pound (453.6 kilograms) and demand outstrips supply sufficiently to keep the market firm.

But the problems involved seem insurmountable mainly because Kenya has an extensive investment program aimed at raising its exports from 75,000 metric tons last year to 100,000 this year and nearly 200,000 by 1986.

India currently exports about 200,000 tons, followed by Sri Lanka, with 180,000 tons, out of total world exports of about 760,000 tons a year. To accommodate Kenya's future export needs, both countries would have to drastically reduce their own exports because demand is not expected to rise fast enough to absorb so much new tea.

The Indians and Sri Lankans blame multinational tea companies — including Brooke Bond, Lyons, Lipton and Typhoo — for inciting Kenya to scuttle cooperation among producers. These companies invested heavily in Kenyan tea plantations in the late 1970s after Sri Lanka had nationalized plantations. Unionized labor and less efficient management also raised the cost of Indian tea.

To make matters worse, the companies have raised the share of Kenyan teas in blends that they sell to more than 50 percent while cutting the share of Indian and Sri Lankan teas to less than a quarter. This threatens stagnating demand for these two countries' exports.

To raise demand, India and Sri Lanka are trying to promote minimum quality standards to ensure that companies do not use poor teas in the tea bags usually sold in supermarkets and restaurants. The aim is to keep such blends tasty enough to attract consumers. But Kenya has rejected the standards suggested so far.

A spot of welcome news came from the European Community earlier this week when the EC said a study had found that Europeans now drink 200 liters of tea on average a year, compared with 170 liters of coffee, 90 liters of beer and 47 liters of wine. But India fears that the current trend among some blenders, who have reduced good-quality teas in tea bags to less than 15 percent, will again give coffee the upper hand.

Israeli Market Is Reopened on Limited Basis

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange reopened for limited trading Thursday, 10 business days after the market was closed to avert a panic in bank stocks.

Trading was allowed in government and commercial bonds, and there was immediate heavy trading on the floor, with prices rising 8 percent to 11 percent, indicating a measure of public confidence in government paper.

The key test comes Monday, when the exchange reopens for share trading, which affects the entire business sector and a half-million small investors — one in every three Israeli households.

The market closed Oct. 9 to head off a possible crash of bank shares after the public, panicked by statistics showing a sharp increase in foreign debt and a swelling trade deficit, began dumping shetel investments and buying stronger currencies, particularly the U.S. dollar. The near-panic was followed by a 23 percent devaluation of the shekel.

Hong Kong Dollar Shows Firmness As Pressures Shift to Interest Rates

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — While the Hong Kong market's reaction to the news Thursday that the fifth round of Chinese-British talks was "useful and constructive" was mixed, the Hong Kong dollar, for the past four months a dependable barometer of political as well as commercial mood, was strong.

The elation in Hong Kong government circles over the two-days of talks on the colony's future was obvious Thursday, although one reliable source warned against over-reaction, saying he was merely "disposed to being encouraged" by the two-day session.

Brokers warned, however, that the currency's strength was more a result of the government's new monetary arrangement with the two note-issuing banks — Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and Chartered Bank — rather than a reaction to the two-day negotiations in Beijing. The package was introduced last Saturday.

Despite the general confusion that prevailed among brokers and banks throughout the week, the arrangement has been effective. Under the monetary package, the government set a rate of 7.80 Hong Kong dollars to the U.S. dollar for exchange between the government's exchange fund and the two note-issuing banks.

Wednesday, the commercial exchange rate broke the 7.80 barrier and, at the end of Thursday's trading, stood at 7.77. Commercial banks' eagerness to take advantage of the best rates offered by the note-issuers and then to profit on open market has squeezed the money supply in only four trading days beyond general expectation.

On Monday, some banks were so confused that they were offering Hong Kong dollars for less than they were paying. But the market quickly adjusted and by Tuesday some U.S. banks were arbitraging between the 7.80 note-issuers' rate and 7.93 Hong Kong dollars offered by some institutions who sold U.S. dollars short when the Hong Kong dollar was at a record low in later September.

Volume on Monday and Tuesday was slightly down, as speculators watched from sidelines for general reaction. By Wednesday the trading was still relatively quiet, but pressure had shifted dramatically from the exchange rate to interest rates, as the colony's financial secretary, Sir John Brembridge, had predicted over the weekend.

"Now we're waiting to see if the squeeze can create a real demand and not just demand at gunpoint for Hong Kong dollars," one local broker said. "The market may find a way of digging a hole through the package — some way of churning cash notes."

On Wednesday overnight interest rates for Hong Kong dollars spiraled from an early 18-20 percent to high of 41 percent. Thursday they had settled at around 30 percent.

Profit-taking spread in two ways: Banks using overdraft facilities with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank costing around 21 percent for nearly twice that, or they could borrow on the money market to take advantage of the differential between the note-issuing rate of exchange and the foreign exchange rates.

Nevertheless, interest rates for long-term money have not risen and in some cases have dropped. Raymond Kwok, the chief dealer for First Pacific Finance Ltd., warned Thursday that interest rates might drop significantly once the dollar stabilized around the 7.80 level, and there is no more arbitrage to squeeze the pool of Hong Kong dollars.

While profit-taking is wide-

spread in some circles, the potential losers are the many companies that have overextended themselves in a rush to order materials to meet the boom in U.S. orders since last spring. The Bank of China, the chief financial representative for Beijing in Hong Kong, has said it welcomes the currency measures, but adds that the package gives the note-issuing banks an unfair advantage over commercial banks.

The stock markets showed a slight drop Thursday, with the Hang Seng index slipping four points to close at 790. "Institutions are buying a little more than selling but there is resistance at the 800 level," a local broker said.

The market — confused, guarded and buffeted by political fears — still reflects the basic worry that in the long run, the seemingly sure assumption of administration over the territory by Beijing will hurt opportunities here.

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